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OFFICIAL DISCOVERS JOKER IN MINERAL LANDS LEASING BILL

Prosecuting Attorney in Ouster
Proceedings in California Oil
Territory Cases Points Out
Defect in Legislative Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—What is described as the "joker" in the mineral lands leasing bill that barely failed of passage in the last session of the United States Congress and that, it is said, will come up again at the special session about to convene, has been pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Frank Hall, prosecuting attorney for the United States Department of Justice in the California oil land cases, in which the government is bringing ouster proceedings against certain claimants alleged to be in illegal possession of the lands.

The paragraph of the bill that Mr. Hall regards as the "joker" in the proposition apparently does away with the caveat emptor feature which declares that the buyer must beware of what he buys, and, it is charged, opens the way for the validation of fraudulent claims. If anyone has an unlawful claim, for example, all he would have to do to turn it into a perfectly good one—if this phase of the bill were to be law—would be to sell it to some one who did not know of its fraudulence.

"Joker" in the Measure

The paragraph in question reads as follows: "No lease provided for in this section, but the successor in interest of such claimant without notice of the fraud at the time such interest was acquired shall not be chargeable therewith."

"If this paragraph were to become law," said Mr. Hall, "claims to 25 quarter sections, or 4000 acres, in the two naval reserves, that were secured by means of dummy locators, would be made legitimate, and this would be the first instance of Congressional validation of fraudulent claims."

To understand, however, just what the import of this so-called mineral lands leasing bill, with its alleged "joker," is, a brief survey of the oil land situation in California is necessary. Such a summary, together with his opinion as to some phases of the proposition, is given by Mr. Hall, as follows:

"When President Taft withdrew from entry large areas of oil land in California and other states on Sept. 27, 1909," said Mr. Hall, "certain individuals and corporations were prospecting for oil on these lands. None of these were actually looking for oil and spending money in various kinds of development work, and others were simply on the ground with a claim, perhaps spending a little money now and then to keep up the appearance of development, but waiting for some one else actually to strike oil so that they might reap the benefit of avoiding the necessity of costly pioneer work."

Advised to Stay on Land

"Now many of these individuals and corporations were advised by counsel to stay on the land on the ground that the withdrawal order was void, and this advice was quite freely accepted, for the reason that President Taft himself had expressed doubt as to his power to withdraw the lands from entry."

"The Supreme Court, however, decided that the withdrawal order was constitutional, and the government was obliged to bring proceedings against all who were in unlawful possession of the lands."

"There was, however, a great hue and cry set up by the people who had gone on to these lands, by both those who were honestly prospecting for oil and those who were waiting for the other fellow to spend the money and find the oil, the burden of the outcry being that the oil business at best is a hazardous venture requiring large capital and offering uncertain returns, and that for the United States Government to put them off the land after they had spent so much money in endeavoring to develop the oil business of the country would be an act of cruel ingratitude if not one of wanton aggression and virtual confiscation."

"According to the old mineral land law that was in effect at that time no one who had not discovered oil had any claim whatever to the land, no matter how much time or money he had spent in prospecting. The government did of course protect those who were carrying on development work against infringement by other prospectors, but no one had any claim whatever to the land until he had discovered the mineral—in this case, oil."

Pickett Act Passed by Congress

"Notwithstanding the fact, therefore, that these people who had defied the President's withdrawal order in going on or staying on the land, had no legal defense whatever in resisting ejection and confiscation of the oil they had produced, the clamor set up in their behalf had sufficient effect on Congress to cause that body to pass the so-called Pickett Act in 1910, embodying what the oil men claimed to be necessary for what they called their 'relief.' This law declared that all who were diligently prosecuting work for the discovery of oil on the withdrawn land at the time of the

withdrawal order, Sept. 27, 1909, should be eligible to receive title to the land in case discovery of oil should be made. This law was passed at the oil men's request although there was no legal reason, and in my opinion, not much reason in justice or equity, why this so-called relief should have been given the oil men who had disregarded the withdrawal order. Still Congress saw fit to enact it and we supposed that that was the end of the matter, so far as 'relief' was concerned.

"The government then proceeded to bring ouster proceedings against all claimants who were not in diligent prosecution of work leading to the discovery of oil at the time the lands were withdrawn. All the government is trying to do, or has ever tried to do, is to dispossess those who sought to get title to the lands by means of dummy locators, or by other unlawful means, or who were not in diligent prosecution of work leading to the discovery of oil at the time the lands were withdrawn from entry."

"The claimants have in the Pickett Act been given the measure of relief they asked for, and I can see no reason for this further attempt to aid them. I do not see how any injustice can be done by the government in refusing to give a lot of people title to a part of the public domain to which they have no legal or equitable claim. Nor do I see how any injustice can be done by the government in refusing so-called 'relief' in any form to those who took speculative or extra hazardous chances in prospecting, or in pretending to do so, on territory that the President of the United States had by formal and legal proclamation declared to be reserved from private exploitation."

Compensation a Feature

"And yet about one-half of the voluminous so-called mineral lands leasing bill that was introduced in the last session of Congress had to do with leasing matters, but with compensating in some form these oil land claimants whether they can prove that they have any legal claim or not. If it shall be proven in the cases now in course of adjudication that they were fulfilling the law in seeking to gain title to the lands, then, of course, they will get title; but if this cannot be proven, I do not see what right they have to ask Congress to give them any kind of 'relief.'"

"But if anyone does think that they ought to have some special consideration, it seems to me that the matter ought to be presented to Congress as a special measure and not tied up with the leasing proposition. That would enable the leasing matter to be settled on its merits, without dragging in cases that are being settled in the courts."

"If the bill in question should pass, many of the cases of these claimants, involving large areas of some of the richest oil land in the world, would be dismissed and the President would be authorized to give them 20-year leases, the lease paying to the United States, as royalty, one-eighth of the net production, or otherwise to settle the claims."

Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain Tells House of Commons He Estimates It Amounts to About £6,700,000,000 to March 31

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, on the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. F. D. Ascland moved an amendment in favor of a levy on capital, sponsored on their own initiative by several members of the Liberal opposition. Sir Donald Maclean himself forbore from committing himself to unqualified approval of the proposal at present, and on division the amendment was eventually lost by 317 to 72.

Replying to a question, Mr. Austen Chamberlain estimated the total cost of war to the United Kingdom up to March 31 as approximately £6,700,000,000, allowing for normal peace expenditure and debts due from the Dominions and the Allies, and after taking account of the other vote of credit assets.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth announced that the British Minister at Warsaw reports he has no information regarding the alleged pogrom of Jews at Vilna. The government had information of shooting of 24 people, believed to be Jews, at Pinsk, on April 5, he said, and the explanation of the Polish authorities was that they were implicated in a plot to kill a small Polish outpost.

Tuesday.—In the House of Commons on Monday Col. Leslie Wilson presented the Ministry of Shipping estimates and took the opportunity to survey broadly the part played during the war by the British sea power in Europe.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, questioned regarding the Persian envoy to Paris, denied that the British Government had received and refused a request from the Persian Government to submit its claim to the Peace Conference. The matter was one for the Peace Conference itself to settle, he said, and so far the Persian envoy had not been admitted, though Persia has been invited to accede to the covenant of the League of Nations.

ADVANCE NEWS OF PRESIDENT'S MOVE

Wets Said to Have Received
Hint of Mr. Wilson's Action
on Wine and Beer—Possible
Political Effect Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson's recommendation in behalf of beer and wine will react upon him as a piece of political unwisdom, according to the opinion of prominent drys in this city. At the same time they point out how the wets have exposed the inside of the maneuver by which the drys aver, the President was persuaded to make his declaration.

The drys assert that the least that the wets could have done in return for what the President was doing for them, was to keep silent. Instead, they declare, the brewers could not hold themselves, and violated Samuel Gompers' confidence respecting the assurance from the President he is said to have brought back from Europe.

One of the violently wet metropolitan newspapers, reputed by some to be a mouthpiece of the Administration, said significantly, referring to Congress, "and here they find the burden adroitly shifted to their own sensitive backs," while Senator Underwood, wet leader of the Senate, is quoted as saying, "That message was written by a master hand."

Advance Advice

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, characterizes as "the pinnacle of assiduity," the fact that the Association Opposed to National Prohibition "completes the President's discomfiture" by declaring officially that their advice from Paris a fortnight ago were that the President had this action in view.

This official statement, Mr. Anderson says, heralds to the world that the brewers and the liquor interests had inside lines and direct connection with the President and were receiving from him confidential advance information.

Political Effect

The drys declare that the hotel and saloon men of this State generally had had the indefinite, but emphatic tip passed to them from several days to a week or more in advance of the message that the President would not allow the war-time act to become operative. A letter of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, a copy of which was mailed at Rochester to the league office in this city as early as May 16, announced that the association had advice from Paris that the President would intervene.

Whatever the ultimate effect of the President's decision may have upon him, the drys are confident that the Republican Congress, with due regard to their own political future in a dry nation, will not reverse the action of the last Congress, but will allow the War-Time Prohibition Act to go into effect as passed.

I. W. W. for Prohibition

Majority Would Vote for It, Says Their Chief Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—If President Wilson was led to ask repeal of war-time prohibition by representations of labor unrest, as has been asserted, the I. W. W., the most restless labor element in the country, disavow any such disquiet. On the contrary, if put to a vote, possibly a majority of the I. W. W. members would be for a national prohibition, so their chief executive told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. The general convention of the I. W. W. concluded here last week went on record against liquor in connection with the organization adopting a resolution that if any officer or employee of the I. W. W. is seen in public in a state of intoxication, upon sufficient proof, those having proper authority shall at once remove him from office, and, upon conviction, he shall not hold office or be in the employ of the organization for a period of two years.

It was indicated at I. W. W. general headquarters that a good many members would not fail to use their stand for prohibition among workmen against Samuel Gompers and the labor union, because of Mr. Gompers' A. F. of L. because of Mr. Gompers' propaganda that trade unions and the trade union press have lent themselves to.

The reason for this attitude toward liquor was explained by Thomas Whitehead, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It was, in brief, that the I. W. W. was devoted to bringing on an industrial revolution in this country, and that it had found a sober member a far stronger member than a tipsy one.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the Prussian Government has proclaimed a state of siege in West Prussia.

FEDERATION REJECTED

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session here voted 136 to 99 against federation with the Northern Presbyterian Church.

VERBATIM REPORTS WILL BE PUBLISHED

We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements have now been made by which, when the two suits now pending, that of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, and J. V. Sittmore vs. the Christian Science Board of Directors, come before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the proceedings will be reported verbatim from day to day in this paper. These reports will be taken from the notes of the official stenographer, and will be printed without comment.

WAR RISK FUNDS BILL IS PASSED

United States House of Representatives Scene of Party
Clashes Over Responsibility
for Delay on the Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Partisan feeling had its first sharp expression in the new House of Representatives yesterday, when the Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Bureau of Pensions was reported by James W. Good, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Good wished to defer passage one day, which, he said, was the custom, but the Democrats succeeded in their plan for immediate consideration. When Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, moved for adjournment, after the accusations of partisanship on both sides had grown heated, the motion was lost by a vote of 77 to 73, the Democrats having more members on the floor at the time. Mr. Mondell then changed his tactics and moved that the bill be placed on passage, declaring he "was glad to see the Democrats so willing to expedite Republican legislation."

The bill carries \$45,044,500 to finance the two bureaus until June 30. It was passed without roll call and will be given early consideration by the Senate, as, according to Mr. Good, there are 700,000 allotments of the bill lying unmailed at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance because there are no funds available in the Treasury to honor them.

These checks are for May and should have gone out the first of this month. About \$3,000,000 of the total is for the Bureau of Pensions for payment to veterans of the Civil War.

Pressure From Soldiers

Although the Senate committee have not been organized, Joseph G. Cannon, Representative from Illinois, said he hoped that "everything else would be dropped" by the upper house until this bill is passed, as otherwise Congress would be deluged with letters of complaint. It was this pressure of opinion from soldiers and their dependents that caused the sparring in the House by the Republicans and the Democrats to saddle the blame for the delay upon the one party or the other. After passage by the Senate the bill must go to Paris for the signature of the President but, it is presumed, the Treasury will pay out the money upon cable advice from him that he approves the bill.

"If a few Republican senators had not conducted a filibuster against appropriation bills in the last session," asserted Joseph W. Byrns, a Democratic Representative from Tennessee, "this deplorable delay in paying allotments to 700,000 families of soldiers would have been avoided."

"I will answer the gentleman from Tennessee," reported Mr. Good from the Republican side, "by charging that if President Wilson had not conducted a one-man filibuster against calling an extra session, we could have met here in April and prevented this situation."

War Risk Salaries

When the item in the bill providing \$2,868,000 for salaries at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was reached, J. Hampton Moore, a Republican of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Good if this could not be reduced, as he "understood clerks were tumbling over themselves at the bureau trying to find something to do."

Mr. Good replied that the emergency was too acute for giving conditions in the bureau adequate examination. Mr. Moore then implied that the recent resignation of Col. Henry D. Lindsay as director of the bureau was charged to the President's refusal to call an extra session earlier to give the director needed funds, and this brought further allegation by the Democrats that the Republican filibuster last March was the sole cause of inconvenience to dependents of soldiers.

Joseph W. Fordney, Representative from Michigan, introduced a bill to make existing pension laws applicable to soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses of the present war. The bill would transfer to the Bureau of Pensions the compensation feature of the act creating the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but would leave the insurance and allotment features in the latter bureau.

This bill, it is expected, will develop a lively discussion on the general policy for the future in regard to pensions for those who served in the present war.

AUTHORITIES TAKE ACTION IN WINNIPEG

Strong Measures Adopted to
Check Efforts of Strike Com-
mittee—Citizens' Paper Ap-
pears, Although Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via Minneapolis, Minnesota).—Winnipeg is no longer living by authority of the strike committee, the authorities having taken adequate measures to enable the citizens to go about their work and business in safety, and the quasi-Bolshevik legends, "Permitted by authority of the strike committee" on the bread and milk delivery wagons and on such theaters as are operating have been ordered taken off.

At a meeting of the City Council, held from 5 to 7 p. m. on Wednesday, it was decided fully to man the pumping stations and to force the water pressure up to normal (since the strike pressure has been only sufficient to supply one-story buildings). A deputa-tion from the railroad running trades appeared before the council threatening strike if the council failed to secure an immediate settlement of the metal trades dispute which was used as an excuse for the attempt of the alien controlled trades and labor council to set up a soviet form of government.

Mr. A. J. Andrews, K. C., asked to be heard in order to present the position of the committee of 1000 citizens, many of them not employers but employees, drawn from all walks of life who found themselves in the position of sufferers in this strike. They had no quarrel with anyone, he declared, and thought that under the British Constitution every citizen had a right to carry on his lawful vocation without interference. Yet they were told that they must not carry on their business, the organ of the Trades and Labor Council.—The Western Labor News, having informed the public that the real seat of government was the Trades Hall. The police, who are sworn to protect law and order, voted to strike, but remained on duty at the command of the Trades and Labor Council.

In conclusion, Mr. Andrews asserted that the citizens' committee was organized solely for the purpose of seeing that citizens who were non-participants in the strike were allowed to conduct their business without interference.

That the Trades and Labor Council attempted to usurp governmental authority is further evidenced by a letter forwarded to all local oil companies by the strike committee on May 18. In it the oil companies were instructed that they might, by decision of the committee, supply necessary gasoline and oil to farmers, chauffeurs in industries which had permission to operate, and to the military police and some others for professional services.

While the city has been practically shut off from the rest of the continent by the strike, there has not been any riot or violence, although thousands of non-participating citizens have signed up with the local regiments and have gone into barracks to be ready for any emergency while the strike lasts.

What the strikers have been most apprehensive of has been the occurrence of some disturbance on streets which might lead to the city being put under martial law. The military authorities are in readiness. But it is felt at the end of this first week of the strike, that the backbone of it is broken. Despite the fact that the Western Labor News boasted it would not permit a newspaper to be published, a four-page daily known as The Citizen has made its appearance every afternoon since Monday.

Vote to Be Taken in Edmonton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Edmonton Labor men have decided to take a strike vote with results to be returned on Sunday. If the vote carries, strike conditions will prevail on Monday. The proposed strike vote is on a purely sympathetic basis, there be-

ing no labor conditions in Edmonton to warrant such drastic action. Similar action has already been taken in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, with the result that by the beginning of next week strike conditions will prevail in these places unless a definite settlement is reached in Winnipeg. In Calgary the vote will be announced today.

ANOTHER SENATOR WON TO SUFFRAGE

Frederick Hale of Maine An-
nounces He Will Vote for
Amendment, and Others Are
Expected to Follow Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Suffrage workers who have been following the prospects of the suffrage amendment with unbroken vigilance felt for the first time yesterday that they could relax their efforts to a certain extent. The overwhelming majority accorded the amendment in the House of Representatives on Wednesday and the evident desire of both parties to stand well in the eyes of women voters was followed yesterday by the announcement that Frederick Hale, United States Senator from Maine, would vote for the amendment. Other senators are expected to make similar declarations soon.

"They are handing it out to us gradually lest it should prove more than we could bear if they all spoke at once," declared a suffragist. Senator Hale, who explained his change of position in a telegram to Col. Fred N. Dow, of Portland, Maine, said that he had voted against the resolution in the last session of the Senate because his State defeated woman suffrage in the referendum of 1917. Since then the State Legislature had granted presidential suffrage to the women of Maine, and if they were qualified to vote in a presidential election, he felt that they were certainly qualified to vote in any other.

The Republicans have now lined up more than four-fifths of their number in favor of suffrage.

Only two senators are now in doubt as to their attitude on suffrage, both of them southern Democrats, Nathan B. Dial, of South Carolina, and Pat Harrison, of Mississippi.

While four senators, all of them committed to suffrage, are still away, three of them are expected to return within a few days and a vote will probably be taken as soon as the organization of the Senate is complete and before the treaty is taken up, that is, before the Senate receives the text.

Suffragists Gratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the vote of the House of Representatives in favor of woman suffrage was even better than the National American Woman Suffrage Association had expected was announced by its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who added that she was confident that the bill would pass the Senate with corresponding rapidity.

"We thank our friends in both political parties for their favorable and prompt action," she said. "This was a splendid majority," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, an official of the national association and acting chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. "While the militant branch of suffragists have been carrying on a disturbing agitation, the national association, in pursuance of its policies of a half century of activity, has constantly during these last months made substantial suffrage gains. The thorough and determined campaign waged by this organization has added a remarkable number of presidential and primary suffrage states to the list, already long, of suffrage victories. These recent gains have changed the political complexion of the country materially."

"We have long believed that the rank and file of the voters of the United States were converted to woman suffrage, but the politicians still had to be shown the political goods, so to speak. They have seen the political situation and acted accordingly. The federal amendment is assured to the women of this great country."

REPLY DELIVERED TO GERMAN NOTE ON PRISONERS OF WAR

Distinction Is Made Between Or-
dinary Prisoners and Those
Guilty of Some Crime—Italian
Ministers Reach an Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Council of Four has delivered its reply to the German note on prisoners of war. The reply makes the distinction between ordinary prisoners and those who have been found guilty of some crime, and indicates that the latter will be held and subjected to punishment. The German note reads as follows: "Prisoners of war."

"Letter from Mr. Brockdorff-Rantzau to Mr. Clemenceau."

"Versailles, May 10, 1919."

"Sir: 'The German delegation has noted with satisfaction that the draft treaty handed to it recognizes the principle that the repatriation of German prisoners of war and German interned civilians is to be effected with the greatest possible rapidity. Special Commission Urged

"It is in accordance with the opinion of the German peace delegation that the task of settling the details of execution of that repatriation should be entrusted to a special commission. Direct conversations between the commissions of pretty well all of the belligerent states in regard to prisoners have been shown to be the best means of solving the difficulties and it ought to be all the easier at the present moment to clear up by early discussion in a commission any divergencies of view or doubts in regard to certain points. The German peace delegation, bearing in mind the difference of jurisdiction in the various countries concerned, is of the opinion, for instance, that it is indispensable for prisoners of war and interned civilians, who have been detained for offenses other than those of discipline to be repatriated unconditionally. Germany recognized this same principle as regards the prisoners of war and interned civilians of the allied and associated powers detained in Germany. In the view of the German peace delegation, certain alleviations should, as a matter of course and for reasons of equity, be agreed in favor of prisoners of war and interned civilians for the period which will elapse until their final departure."

"Moreover, been compelled to note that arrangements contemplated are favorable only to the allied and associated governments, for instance, so far as concerns the restoration of private property, the search for persons who have disappeared and the care to be taken of graves."

"The German peace delegation presumes that for the questions such as these complete reciprocity may be required for general reasons of humanity."

"Because of the great technical difficulty of repatriating prisoners of war and interned civilians, especially in view of the shortage of tonnage and the lack of coal, the greatest importance should be attached to finding a solution of all preliminary questions before the dispatch of the repatriated prisoners and interned civilians actually begins. For that reason, the German peace delegation proposes that the commission should start its deliberations forthwith, separately from all other questions. The explanation of this proposal lies, firstly, in the fact that there are thousands of German prisoners of war and interned civilians in overseas countries, but the German delegation is likewise thinking of the Germans who are in Siberia and whose dispatch seems to be a question not only of special urgency, but of extraordinary difficulty."

Prisoners' Return Advised

"The German delegation, for reasons of internal policy, regards it of the utmost importance that the German prisoners of war and interned civilians should be returned to their homes in as normal conditions as possible, in order that they may there be brought back as rapidly as possible into the economic life of the country. That only appears possible—the precise settlement of transport problems apart—if everything possible is done to improve the mental and physical state of those who are returning home."

"Having regard to the present situation in respect of economic existence in Germany, it must be admitted that Germany is unable to do with her own resources everything required in order to secure that end. This refers especially to food and clothing. Therefore the German delegation thinks it desirable that the deliberations of the commission should likewise include an examination of the question of the manner in which the allied and associated governments might assist Germany in the solution of these problems. The question arises, for instance, of supplying against repayment, complete sets of clothing, underwear and civilian clothing and footwear for the prisoners before their dispatch."

"I avail, etc., etc."

(Signed) "BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

The reply approved by the council of principal allied and associated powers to this letter follows:

"Paris, May 22, 1919."

"Sir: The representatives of the allied and associated powers have

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given consideration to the repatriation of the German prisoners of war. In reply they wish to state that they cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses should be released. These crimes and penal offenses have been committed on allied soil and have been dealt with by the legally constituted authorities without reference to the fact that the wrongdoer was a German, rather than an allied citizen.

For instance a German prisoner broke at night into the house of a farmer on whose estate he was set to work and murdered the farmer and his wife in cold blood with a bill-hook. For this double murder the said prisoner was sentenced to death on June 11, 1918, by a regularly constituted court-martial. Under the Berne convention, however, the execution of the sentence is suspended until peace is signed. Justice would certainly not be satisfied if, as consequence of the treaty this murderer were released. For these reasons the allied and associated powers cannot agree to alter the provisions of the draft treaty in respect of prisoners of war who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses.

Question of Alleviation

In regard to the second question, the German peace delegation makes no specific suggestions as to the alleviation which they would propose for the prisoners of war and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The allied and associated powers are not aware what alleviation it is possible to make, seeing they have scrupulously endeavored to observe both the laws of war and the dictates of humanity in the treatment which they have given to prisoners of war, and that as provided in the last section of Article 218 it is essential that prisoners of war and interned civilians should remain subject to discipline and control pending their repatriation in the interests of all concerned. The German peace delegation may rest assured that it is the intention of the allied and associated governments to treat their prisoners of war during the period between the signing of peace and repatriation with full consideration of their feelings and needs.

The restoration of personal property to prisoners of war constitutes a legal right which the allied and associated powers have every intention of respecting. As regards information about the missing, the allied and associated powers have always endeavored to supply the German Government with all information in their possession on this subject, and they will certainly continue to do so after peace is signed. Concerning the care of graves, they would point out that Articles 225 and 226 would appear to assure the German people that the graves of their fellow-citizens shall be both respected and properly maintained, and that so far as is practicable under clause No. 225, the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

Request for Complete Reciprocity

In regard to the German request for complete reciprocity the representatives of the allied and associated powers have to state that they felt it necessary to include Article 222 in view of the treatment which their own nationals have received while interned in Germany during the war. As there was no parallel between the treatment which was accorded to prisoners of war by the German Government on the one side and the allied and associated powers on the other, no claim for reciprocity in this respect can arise.

In regard to the third question, the representatives of the allied and associated powers are ready to do everything possible to repatriate German prisoners of war and interned civilians properly fed and in good condition after the conclusion of the peace. They regret, however, that the pressing demands on them from territories recently liberated from the German yoke as well as from their own nationals will probably make it impossible for them to supply the prisoners of war with the clothing, etc., for which the German delegation asks.

Finally, in regard to the appointment of a commission to deal with the repatriation of prisoners of war, the representatives of the allied and associated powers will be glad to set up such commissions immediately upon the signature of peace. They regret, however, that they do not see their way to appoint them until they are notified of the intention of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire to sign peace.

"Avail, etc., etc."

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

An official communiqué received here from Rome states that at a Cabinet meeting under Mr. Orlando's presidency an agreement was reached between the ministers, and the results achieved were perfectly satisfactory. The Cabinet appointed fresh delegates to Paris.

Delegation Members Resign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy, (Tuesday)—The Agencia Volta states that Antonio Salandra and Salvago Raggi have resigned from the Italian peace delegation, as work at the Peace Conference is confined to meetings between the heads of governments and foreign ministers, and consequently other members of the delegations are superfluous.

Contents of German Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England, (Thursday)—A Berlin wireless message, dated Wednesday, states that nothing certain is known regarding the actual contents of the German proposals, and that everything so far written on the subject rests on mere assumption, as the German Government's resolutions are still being kept secret.

It is ascertained, however, that

should the Allies reply to the German proposals with a demand for acceptance or rejection of the peace treaty without any important alterations of the Versailles draft, then the German decision can only assume a declinatory tone. On this point unanimity exists both with the German delegation and the German Government.

Question of Intervention by Pope

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—German papers state that on receipt of the request from the Archbishop of Breslau to intervene in favor of modification of the peace terms offered to Germany, the Pope replied that he had already taken steps in that direction.

Protest Against the Peace Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England, (Tuesday)—A Moscow wireless message to Berlin reports that the Ukrainian Central Committee at Kiev has passed a resolution protesting against the severe terms imposed on Germany.

Hungarian Government Recognized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Vienna message states that a Hungarian delegation has reached Belgrade to offer the Hungarian Regent to the Prince Regent and to propose a personal union between Hungary and Jugoslavia. A further message states that the entente has recognized the new Hungarian Democratic Government formed under Count Michael Karolyi at Szegedin, whither all Hungarian parties have already repaired.

Internationalization of Rhine

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference decided today to reserve its decision on the question of the internationalization of the Rhine, after a speech by Mr. Chaunet, a French delegate.

The Belgian claim for complete economic and military liberty was agreed to unanimously. It was decided to create a permanent commercial institute in Brussels.

ROYAL VISITORS TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That the King and Queen of Belgium will probably visit the United States this fall if President Wilson makes his proposed visit to Brussels, was announced on Wednesday by G. A. Aerts, Belgian Consul in Cincinnati, who added that Maj. Leon Osterleith, Belgian military attaché in Washington, has been instructed by King Albert to make arrangements for the visit. Mr. Aerts said that the Belgian King plans to make trips to five or six important cities in the United States, including Cincinnati, which first protested against the deportation of Belgians by the Germans. He added that the King chose the Cincinnati troops from the United States Army to accompany him when he marched into Brussels after the signing of the armistice.

EXTRA WAR SUPPLIES IN PART DISPOSED OF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts are now being made by the War Department to dispose of the surplus canned meats and vegetables purchased for the army. In fact, a part of the meat has been sold, leaving something like 200,000,000 pounds to be disposed of, and 100,000,000 cans of vegetables.

It is not considered probable that much of this food will find its way directly to the ordinary householder, but state and city institutions which have not yet made their contracts may be able to purchase advantageously. An effort is being made, especially in New York City, to find some way of getting at least a part of this canned food for the poor.

AMERICAN MINISTER HONORED IN ATHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The Robert College Alumni Association of Athens gave a banquet here in honor of Mr. Garrett Drovers, the United States Minister to Greece, as a token of gratitude to the American people and press for the sympathy and cordial reception given by them to Mr. Nicholas Kyriakides, president of the association, who has just returned from the United States.

In a speech in the course of the evening Mr. Kyriakides emphasized the importance of developing closer intellectual, social, industrial, and commercial relations between the democracies of the world.

DROP IN PRICES OF GERMAN SECURITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England, (Tuesday)—A German wireless message states that on the reopening of the Berlin Bourse, a great drop in prices set in, amounting in certain cases to as much as 40 per cent, but that some securities showed a recovery during the week. German state loans and shipping shares were particularly affected. The Dresdener Bank and the Deutsche Bank, respectively, have announced reductions of 1½ and 2 per cent in their dividends. In the case of both the institutions an appreciable increase of creditors is noticeable.

HEARINGS MAY BE HELD ON TREATY

Course Urged to Senator Lodge, Who Will Be Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Delay Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who will be chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has been urged to conduct open hearings to inquire into all details leading up to the signing of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations, and to obtain the opinion of experts in international law and relations as to its validity. Senator Lodge has not yet announced whether he will follow this course.

The fear has been expressed by supporters of the peace treaty that its Republican opponents may resort to tactics of delay that will result in keeping the treaty in committee until the eve of the presidential election next year, in the hope of being able to make campaign use of it then.

The Republican Committee on Commerce yesterday appointed George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Harry S. New, United States Senator from Indiana, both opponents of the League, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and tentatively agreed upon Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, another opponent, and William S. Kenyon, of Ohio, who believes it should be materially amended. The committee will not organize until next week.

Senator Pittman's Statement

Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada, on Thursday made the following statement regarding the peace treaty:

"An amendment of the treaty by the United States Senate with regard to the covenant of the League of Nations would be in effect a rejection of the treaty."

If any amendment is adopted by the Senate, then the whole procedure of the negotiation of the treaty again must be entered into, such as the appointing and assembling of the Peace Conference and the presentation by the President of the proposed amended treaty.

"The treaty itself provides that when ratified by Germany and three of the allied powers it shall go into effect and be binding upon the signatory nations. When it has thus been ratified, it will be too late to call another peace conference. The United States then will be in a position where it will have to accept political, economic, and commercial isolation, or petition to become a member of the existing League of Nations. In the latter case we would lose our present powerful position as a charter member of the council which has a dominating influence on all of the acts of the league."

"Amending the treaty in any way simply means the rejection of the present treaty and the proposing of a new treaty."

"There already has been sufficient delay. The war-worn countries of Europe will not tolerate it further."

"The United States already has demanded and received more special consideration in the covenant than any other nation."

Treaty Not Corrected

Persistent efforts have been made by members of Congress to have the full text of the treaty made public. Resolutions have been introduced for the purpose and much has been said on the subject on and off the floor of the Senate.

As a matter of fact the treaty, which contains about 80,000 words, has been received in sections and has not yet been thoroughly corrected and is in no shape to be given out, even if the Department of State were willing to accede to such a request, which would have to be put to the President for decision. It is known that there are minor changes and modifications of certain parts of the treaty which have not been completed. These refer chiefly to methods of procedure and to corrections of clauses so as to facilitate the acceptance and performance of demands made upon the enemy.

ESTHONIAN ADVANCE CONTINUING RAPIDLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Estonian Agency announces that the Estonian advance toward Petrograd is continuing rapidly. Yamburg on the Reva-Petrograd Railway was taken on Saturday and a further advance with the capture of many machine guns and prisoners followed on Sunday, while to the north villages on the coast 50 miles from Petrograd have been captured.

PLAN FOR HOME FOR THE FORMER KAISER

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The German National People's Party has presented to the National Assembly at Weimar an appeal signed by many thousands of the party's members that the government provide a home in Germany for the former Emperor William.

The party has telegraphed Frederick Ebert, asking his support for the plan.

CIVIC CENTER FOR IDAHO CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BOISE, Idaho—With a vote of 99 per cent in favor of bonding the city for \$135,000, ground for a portion of a civic center for Boise has been re-

cently voted. The ground purchased lies facing the capitol building and will be used as an approach for that building. The last session of the Legislature appropriated \$9,000,000 for the building of new wings to the capitol building, provided that the city of Boise would furnish this ground for beautifying the surroundings. It is expected that a municipal building will be erected on a portion of the ground recently procured.

MERCHANT MARINE FUTURE DEBATED

Representatives of America's Shipping, Industrial and Financial Interests Begin Conferences in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The future of the United States merchant marine was considered from many angles at a conference attended by representatives of national shipping organizations, agricultural, and financial interests, members of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and officials of the United States Shipping Board held in Washington on Thursday.

Among those in attendance were representatives of the chambers of commerce of the large eastern cities, manufacturers, railroad companies, the American Federation of Labor, and the American Exporters Association. In his address, delivered at the opening of the conference, E. N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, declared that 50 per cent of American commerce should be carried in American bottoms. If it was planned to carry more than 50 per cent, it would be necessary for many of the ships to return to ballast and low freight rates could not be hoped for. He outlined the three great needs which the merchant fleet should fill, in addition to the freight carriage, which is its primary function, as follows:

1. The establishment and maintenance of an American ocean mail service capable of covering the world.

2. A centrally controlled wireless telegraph service for use in promoting the safety of life and property at sea and for giving to American shipping and business the advantage of constant commercial information.

3. Adequate provision for the training of an officer personnel capable of making sure that American ships will always go to sea in charge of American citizens.

The discussion was opened by the presentation of views in favor of government ownership by F. C. Marsh of the Farmers National Council, representatives of the National Grange and C. H. Gustafson, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union. They maintained that since the government had expended enormous sums in constructing ships, these should remain the property of the people and be operated for the benefit of the people as a whole, with due regard to terms and conditions of employment.

Joseph Powell, of the Atlantic Shipbuilding Association, said that he did not believe there was today sufficient capital in the United States ready to go into ship owning to absorb the enormous tonnage built and building for the United States. To meet the difficulty the method of leasing such ships as could not be sold had been under consideration.

Welding Ring, of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, read two resolutions adopted by that body, urging prompt action by the national government in declaring its future shipping policy. He said that a special committee of the chamber recommends that the Shipping Board tonnage should be disposed of as rapidly as possible to private interests.

James O'Connell, of the American Federation of Labor, said: "The American Federation of Labor has never gone on record as being in favor of complete government ownership. It is on record for the ownership of those things necessary for municipalities, those things that are used electrically by the people, but as far as the ownership of railroads and the ownership of steamship lines are concerned, it has not as yet gone on record as being in favor of that proposition. It is very likely that in the convention in June some action may be taken."

EXPORT TRADE PLANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, will go to Europe soon to ascertain what building materials, machinery, and similar articles will be needed there from American firms within the next year. The corporation is negotiating with export interests for lending funds to cover export operations.

OMSK GOVERNMENT'S RECOGNITION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—W. H. King, United States Senator from Utah, will introduce two resolutions.

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MERGING OF WIRES IS RECOMMENDED

Mr. Burleson Would Have Provision Made for Telegraph and Telephone Consolidation or Pooling of Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, has written to John Moon, Representative from Tennessee and chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the last Congress, stating that in his opinion, resolution No. 2 introduced in the House proposing the termination of government supervision, control and operation of the telegraph and telephone system would be very unwise unless legislation is passed to safeguard the various interests.

Mr. Burleson asserts that vexatious problems will not be satisfactorily solved by a mere return of the properties to their owners and that increased costs, due not to government ownership, but to the war, will continue for some time. He says:

"Manifestly the former rates are inadequate to produce the necessary revenue to meet existing requirements to maintain and operate these properties. New materials must be purchased at market prices and skilled labor employed at prevailing wages."

Coordination of Systems

"The members of the Wire Control Board are unanimously of the opinion that in order to provide the most efficient wire service the various systems should be coordinated as to operation. This does not require monopoly of ownership, but is necessary so that there can be a consistent and harmonious regulatory policy."

"It is believed that this desirable end can be reached by amending the law so as to provide that, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, any telegraph or telephone company doing an interstate business may purchase the property of any telegraph or telephone company or any part thereof or consolidate with any other telegraph or telephone company, or pool its traffic and facilities with other telegraph or telephone company."

"In the matter of electrical communications, the intra-state and interstate activities are so inter-dependent that what affects one affects the other, and the character of this traffic has so changed through development that the interstate features have become the dominant and controlling factors. Hence it is believed that the law should be so amended as to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates for telegraph and telephone companies subject to the provision of the act."

Efficient Personnel

"In order to provide satisfactory wire service, the most efficient personnel must be secured. In order to secure and retain the service of such employees, there must be assured proper working conditions, advancement of wages on the basis of demonstrated efficiency or capability, and these conditions can only be brought about by the adoption of a sound policy in the treatment of such employees. A tribunal should be provided upon which the public, the employee, the managerial force and Capital shall be fairly represented and before which all parties may be heard, so that prompt redress may be had for just grievances."

"The Wire Control Board also suggests that it be provided by legislation here, when any change of wage schedules for employees is contemplated, they shall not become effective until submitted to and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

PROHIBITION'S GAIN THROUGHOUT WORLD

TORONTO, Ontario—Progress of the prohibition movement and of temperance legislation in various parts of the world was described by speakers yesterday at the opening session of the World Prohibition Conference, preliminary to the Congress in Washington in June. The United States, England, France, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, Japan, Italy, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, and Denmark were represented by delegates.

Prior to the Washington meeting some of the delegates will tour Canada and the United States.

TRIBUTE PAID TO CANADA'S TROOPS

Prince of Wales Says at Banquet in London His Generation Will Never Forget Their Deeds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England, (Tuesday)—The Prince of Wales attended a dinner yesterday at the Savoy Hotel given by the Canadian Club to General Currie, the commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, and presided over by the Duke of Connaught. The Prince announced his coming visit to Canada in a brief speech and was assured by General Currie that he would receive a truly Canadian welcome.

IRISH DELEGATES PRESENT CASE

Representatives in United States Publish Letter to President Wilson Regarding Paris Trip

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne, and Michael J. Ryan, representatives of Irish societies in the United States, have made public a letter addressed to President Wilson asking for permission to present to him personally the matter of safe conduct to Paris for Eamonn de Valera, Arthur Griffith, and Count Plunkett, as well as "certain facts of grave import now in our possession."

The letter says that on April 17, Colonel House asked Mr. Lloyd George that safe conducts be given to the three Irish leaders as representatives of Ireland to the Peace Conference. On the day following, the letter says, Colonel House informed the Irish-American representatives that Mr. Lloyd George was willing to comply, but desired an interview with the Irish-American delegation before doing so.

After two tentative dates had been set by the British Premier, the Irish-American representatives, not having been received, were advised by Colonel House to repeat the request through Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, who laid it before the President, to whom an appeal for a personal hearing is now made. In conclusion, the letter says:

"In view of existing conditions in Ireland that cannot be denied, to foreclose its case by refusing a hearing to its representatives at this time would be disconcerting to the declared purpose for which the war has been prosecuted and out of harmony with the common principles of democracy."

Colonel House said tonight that the letter was in error in stating that he had informed the delegation that Mr. Lloyd George was willing to comply with their request for safe conducts for the Irish leaders. The request for safe conducts had been made, he said, but no reply that the request would be complied with. Colonel House said the request was unofficial, except as the delegates stated, that the President had referred them to him.

Mr. Lansing to See Delegates

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, has again taken in hand the request of representatives of Irish societies in the United States that a safe conduct be secured for the three Irish leaders to come to Paris. President Wilson's office today notified the Americans that the matter had been referred to Mr. Lansing, who would see them.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England, (Wednesday)—The Viceroy of India informs the British Government that the Council of the Regency of Bahawalpur, in the Punjab, has placed the imperial service troops and the whole resources of the State at its disposal, in view of the Afghan War.

At a representative gathering of Muhammadans, Sikhs, and Hindus at Lahore, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab received from all communities convincing assurances of support to the government in the present crisis.

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NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens, in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window
Through the window,
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Admiral Kolchak

News comes slowly out of Russia, but what there is of it seems to show that the next Russian name prominent in the thought of the world will be that of Admiral Alexander Vassilievitch Kolchak, head of the Omsk government. Admiral Kolchak after the abdication of the Tsar, supported the provisional government of Prince Lvoff, and was nearly lost when that government was overthrown by the revolution. Kolchak was then at Sebastopol, where the sailors of the Russian fleet mutinied in response to the eloquence and promises of Kerensky, and the admiral was arrested on his own flagship. Refusing to surrender his sword, he threw it into the sea, and indignantly withdrew to his cabin. A guard was posted outside the door, and the fate of the imprisoned officer became a serious question. The sailor soviet hesitated, but was finally persuaded by the Bolshevik leaders that Kolchak should be executed. The decision was reversed by the personal appeal of Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon of the United States Navy, who was in Russia as one of the members of the Elthru Root embassy, and arrived at Sebastopol just in time to prevent the execution. Kolchak was permitted to return with the American officer to Petrograd, and shortly afterward became the head of the anti-Bolshevik movement when another provisional government was set up at Omsk.

More Sheep

East and West have at least one desire in common at the present moment and that is for more sheep. Thus the Japanese Government have recently taken up the matter with vigor, and regulations issued in Tokyo provide that farmers or others, in groups of not less than five in separate communities, who buy sheep to raise for their wool, may receive government assistance, and the importation of sheep is also to be encouraged with bounties. The Japanese Government is also managing a model farm and supplying sheep to individual farmers. Like other countries, Japan has been taught by war conditions the wisdom of having at home a sufficient supply of raw materials, and if the present campaign succeeds, the average small farmer will soon be able to capture a quotation from a famous poet and sing:

The snowy flocks are springing
In clover green and soft
As he watches his little government-assisted flock.

More Restitution

Frenchmen are evidently determined that the righting of the wrongs of 1871 shall be full and complete. A recent dispatch from Paris tells of how Henri Galli and "over 200 deputies" have put their names to the following motion: "The Chamber counts upon the government to demand at the Peace Conference the restitution to France of the flags delivered up to Germany by the capitulation of Metz." No fewer than 41 flags of the army of Metz, declares one authority, have been, for 48 years, hanging as trophies in the garrison church at Potsdam. Not one of these flags was captured on the battlefield. They were treacherously surrendered by Marshal Bazaine. No doubt the 200 deputies and many other Frenchmen recall Gambetta's grim threat of many years ago, "The army will recover the flags so odiously abandoned."

Greek Enterprise

One of the great needs "in the circle of the Aegean" as indeed everywhere else at present, is for manufactured goods. And so Athens is to organize an exhibition of such things, on a large scale. The Greek Government has placed at its disposal the famous "Zappeion" building, close to the Royal Palace, whilst adjoining land is to be used for the purpose of an extension in which to place the larger exhibits. Greece is certainly rising, with a will, to meet her new and enlarged responsibilities in the Near East. This is but another case in point.

The Shanty-Man

As the interlocking switch system extends its control of the railway tracks in the United States, the switch-tender, domiciled in his little shanty beside the right of way, disappears. The shanties came into being with the first railroad, and from the beginning the shanty-men made them hospitable places for other railway workers to drop in for a short visit. They were dry when the weather was rainy, and their small stoves radiated an inviting warmth in winter; the blizzard might blow its hard-

est outside, but here was heat and comfort, and a host, when he was not looking after his switches, who had heard the gossip up and down the line, and was a good teller of old tales and listener to new ones. Usually he had come to his shanty after active service as a trainman. The traveling public will hardly know the difference, but to the smaller world that works and lives on the railroad the passing of the shanty marks the end of an era, and the shanty-man's stove will be sadly missed.

The Iddy Umpties and Others

Although the German is only too willing to do anything for the entertainment of the British troops in Cologne, the army of occupation has not been content to leave it in his hands. As soon as the British Tommy had got settled, he demanded something more native to his ways of amusing himself than those provided by the German cabaret or the German cinema. He bestirred himself, therefore, and others bestirred themselves for him, and today there are three picture houses in the city, accommodating over 3000, an opera house, well supplied with first class companies, and two other theaters where the inimitable soldier companies delight their fellows. And such names as they have—the Tabs, the Crumps, the Pedlars, the Irresponsibles, the Chequers and the Iddy Umpties—all drawing packed houses, such as would bring tears of gratitude to the eyes of the most phlegmatic of managers.

Only Four

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the news came from Berne that two special trains were speeding southwestward from Vienna conveying "all the archdukes remaining in Austria, their suites and their baggage," en route for Switzerland. Now Switzerland is noted for her hospitality toward "the king in exile," but, on this occasion, it appears, her hospitable heart failed her at the last moment. The Journal de Genève, at any rate, announces that only four archdukes have been permitted by the federal government to come to Switzerland. All, moreover, have been required to give an undertaking "to abstain from politics and propaganda." The fact of the matter is that the exile business is becoming too large to remain any longer unregulated.

A Bad Case

Quite devoid of public spirit a gas well at Pelican Rapids, on the Athabasca River in Canada, is wasting about \$400 worth of gas a day, throwing it carelessly into the air at the rate of nearly 4,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours. For a period of 30 years, it has defied all efforts to bottle up its riches for future use. Now, however, the government has taken it in hand. Mr. H. L. Williams of Edmonton has been sent under instructions of the Department of the Interior to bring it under control. The result is still awaited.

A REFORMER OF NOTTINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There are all sorts of ways of making friends and the writer has just been enjoying a new one. It all came about through reading some yellow old letters and a sheaf of private papers which were jumbled up with them. There were letters of all kinds, letters crisscrossed and difficult to read, political letters, business letters, but best of all were the letters in a firm pointed hand, signed Thomas Bailey. And Thomas Bailey is my new friend. Nottingham knew him well in the days of William IV and Victoria—he happens too to be the father of Philip James Bailey the poet, but that is a side issue, for Thomas is worth knowing on his own account.

Poet and Politician

My friend was a merchant but the real interests of his life were poetry and politics. We found one volume of his own poetry stowed away with his papers and read it eagerly, but alas! not even a new-found friendship could gloss over the verdict of mediocrity. Far more interesting were a number of unpublished poems to his own children, written in an exercise book, for they made in love what they lacked in style. However, he is better known for the "Annals of Nottinghamshire" which he compiled with such care and enthusiasm, but even that was only a spare-time occupation, for Mr. Bailey was before all else a reformer.

It is true he was only a yeoman in the ranks, but what ranks they were and what leaders they looked up to! At a time when the whole industrial life of England was turned topsyturvy by the too sudden advent of machinery, and when the conditions in the factories were unbearable, then Cobden, Bright, Wilberforce, Peel, and a hundred others stepped forward to bring order out of the chaos.

Thomas Bailey was an ardent champion of the working classes. He wrote to his son Philip: "I know them well and understand them well—no man better—I walk with them and talk with them, and argue and discuss these subjects with them every day of my life." More than this, he wrote letters to the papers, lectured, published pamphlets, and drew up petitions to Parliament all to vindicate the rights of labor. He even made a formal protest to the Lord Chancellor against the long-continued absence of the clerical incumbent of Basford, the village where he lived. He told Philip with naive delight, in one letter, that his latest pamphlet had sold right out, and could not be had from the pub-



"Well, did you win your ball game, dear?"
"You wouldn't understand, mother, if I told you"

lisher, not even at a shilling apiece, and was deeply grieved when a very special effort, an "Encomium on Wilberforce," missed fire completely.

Determined Pamphleteer

Even if his letters and pamphlets and fiery petitions to Parliament hadn't endeared Mr. Bailey to me, I could never have resisted the charm of his election address; for in the election of 1830 when the whole country was imperatively calling for the reform of the House of Commons, Mr. Bailey stood as candidate for Nottingham. The pity of it is that only half of that address has been kept. It must have appeared on every board in the town of lace; it must have been read and reread, commended and condemned and perhaps even pelted with mud by small but virulent opponents, but we can only read half. Needless to say Thomas Bailey stood for reforms of all kinds; for the liberty of the press and for the extinction of the remnants of slavery in the British Colonies, and he ends with a scornful denunciation of the political corruption of the times which is worth quoting.

"To accomplish the object so near my heart I ask but the suffrage of honorable and independent-minded electors—of honest and unbought voters, and of these I entertain no doubt that there are a sufficient number among the electors of Nottingham to place me in the situation to which I aspire. For the rest they have my pity. I will not insult even the man who is hawking about his birthright in his hand by reproaches; but I would not buy a single one of the tribe, did I possess the wealth of the Indies."

It is an unfortunate comment on the electors of Nottingham that so honest a candidate was not elected. Undeterred by all rebuffs, Mr. Bailey continued his good work, and letters from all sorts and conditions of people bear witness to its value. Of all these the most thrilling is from an anonymous Chartist. It was written on a large sheet of paper and folded so that the address could be written on the outer sheet—there were no envelopes in those days—but instead of the usual wax it was sealed with a blue stamp bearing the words, "Liberty and temperance cannot exist together."

A Chartist's Appreciation

The Chartist, like every one else then, loved capitals and underlined whole paragraphs of his letter in a most impressive way. He had the good taste thoroughly to approve of Mr. Bailey, and ends by saying: "Sir, in conclusion I have watched your progress for years and remember your struggle against Whiggery, now nearly 20 years since, and my experience dictates to me that you are no Tory. If I mistake not, you are a man of the People and live for the People. You have thrown party to the winds, resolved to do justice and love mercy. Pursue, then, your noble career, and all who are truly good will aid and assist you."

"Most respectfully yours
"But an uncompromising Chartist."
Mr. Bailey was a wise and delightful

Of Course You Will Like

Sparkling, zesty WHITE HOUSE PURE GINGER ALE with its full mellow flavor of pure, real ginger. There is none of the raw "bite" or peppery after-taste so often found in ordinary ginger ale.

WHITE HOUSE PURE GINGER ALE is sold by leading dealers with full assurance that every bottle will carry with it an agreeably lasting advertisement of satisfaction given.

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father and he and Philip were the greatest of friends. He was never dictatorial, but we came across one piece of advice which deserves to be obeyed by every one. "Learn while you disagree not to quarrel about politics. Your declaration was rash and unguarded, such language may silence an opponent, or offend him, but it cannot convince—we cannot always accomplish so much in an argument as that our opponent shall unconditionally yield his cause up to us—we have gained a great point, if, without offending him, we have placed him in a situation where he cannot deliberately give judgment against us."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 741)

Woman Suffrage in the South

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Now that the old arguments against woman suffrage are so fast melting away in the light of actual experience, it is well for us to examine the excuses used to make a final appeal to prejudice in certain sections of the country. These are the objections based on state rights and on the Negro problem.

That the attitude of the majority of those who urge the state rights question is insincere is shown by the fact that 15 of the 19 senators that voted against the suffrage amendment on that ground nevertheless voted to submit prohibition to the states. An adequate answer to the objection was given by the brilliant young Senator Pollock of South Carolina, when he presented to the women his favorable vote, "one-half of all the votes needed," to carry the federal amendment through the Senate. He pointed out that the Constitution expressly grants the right of amendment by three-fourths of the states, the only right granted to the states, the only right granted to the states being that no state shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

Senator Pollock adds: "When a respectable portion of the American people ask that the question of amending the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the states for their approval or disapproval, it is a denial of state rights to refuse to let the states, through their legislatures, act. Surely no one will say that the right of any one state should be greater than the right expressly conferred upon three-fourths of the states, acting jointly through their several legislatures to amend the Constitution."

That the other stumbling-block, the

Negro question, is no menace, a study of the facts will show. In the states south of the Mason and Dixon line, taken as a whole, there are more white women than colored men and women put together, and this is true of every southern state except two. In Virginia there are more white women than colored men and women together by 31,407; in North Carolina by 53,000. Woman suffrage will therefore strengthen white supremacy. Literacy tests also, which are imposed by most southern states, operate chiefly to disfranchise the Negro, as illiteracy among Negroes is 22 per cent, among whites only 8 per cent. Those states, Mississippi and South Carolina, which have more Negroes than whites, have property or other qualifications which settle their problem. Such qualifications are also made optional for certain counties in such states as Virginia, where Negroes sometimes locally outnumber whites. These special county restrictions have, however, never been actually used in Virginia, even in those counties for which they were designed. Literacy tests, property, and other voting requirements will apply to women voters on the same terms as to men, since the suffrage amendment merely provided that no discrimination be made on account of sex.

A further dodge that is being made by politicians is the announcement that they favor suffrage when a majority of women want it. This unfairly places woman suffrage on a different basis from man suffrage, since no man is asked whether he desires suffrage, and none is disfranchised because he does not exercise his right. The man who takes this attitude leaves a convenient political loophole for himself, since when suffrage comes he can say he always favored it. Meanwhile, he overlooks the continual injustice done those women (proven a majority wherever attempt at proof has been made) who do want suffrage, and many of whom are suffering from its lack.

The new south is awake to the suffrage situation. Her women are making great sacrifice that her tradition of democracy may be realized, and they are scoring many victories. The most recent one has been in Tennessee, which has granted presidential and municipal suffrage. Louisiana had a referendum campaign last fall in which the State gave a large favorable majority, only reversed by an unfavorable majority in New Orleans. Florida women have municipal suffrage in many cities, and a bill has passed one House to grant primary suffrage, which is already practiced in Texas and Arkansas. A municipal suffrage bill introduced this year into the North Carolina Legislature passed the Senate and failed in the House by only four votes.

The too firmly entrenched southern politicians who are opposing their good women are aided and abetted by

a desperate northern opposition, scattering broadcast literature cleverly distorting facts to appeal to southern prejudice. It is well for us to realize that the reactionaries of north and south, Republican and Democratic, are thus joining hands against the inevitable sweep of justice. But camouflage can no longer blind southern womanhood to truth. (Signed)
MARY ELIZABETH PIDGEON.

THE LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Air Force Paris-London mail and passenger service, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in reliable quarters, has been a remarkable success. Though confined to the carrying of urgent official mails and passengers on business in connection with the Peace Conference, it has also served as a medium for obtaining data and experience which will prove of great value in the near future for establishing regular mail and passenger services for civilian purposes.

The Royal Air Force detachment carrying out this work, officially known as No. 2 Communication Flight, is situated a few miles outside Paris. The aircraft used are Handley Pages and DH-4 machines. Each morning a weather report is phoned from England, as well as from the meteor station in France, and as a result of this the orderly pilot phones to the headquarters of the British Peace Commission and states whether flying is feasible and whether it is desirable to dispatch mails or passengers. Providing the report is favorable the mails and any passengers are at once sent out to the aerodrome by car, the machines usually setting off about 9 a. m. If the weather is unfit for flying no time is lost by this arrangement and the mails are dispatched by the morning boat train. The departure of each machine is phoned to London and when the plane arrives at Hendon a King's messenger is waiting to take the mail bag direct to Whitehall. The average time taken for the trip is 2 1/2 hours, while the record is 1 h. 50 m. This was set up by a pilot who made the two-way journey in 3 h. 50 m.

Perhaps the most interesting machine on this service is a specially converted DH-4 to carry two passengers and the pilot. The DH-4 was an extremely successful two-seater reconnaissance and bombing machine—fast and handy. The passengers now sit in the old observer's cockpit which is covered in and provided with windows. The comfort of the plush-seated little cabin is in great contrast to the wind-swept cockpit used in war flying.

Among the notable people whom flight has carried may be mentioned Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir John Beal, Sir W. Robinson, Colonel Lawrence, and Senators Norton and White of the American Peace Commission.

A ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

O shaded road beside the sea,
You hilly, winding way I know;
And why you wander wild and free
So near the eddies' rise and flow,
Where white-winged crafts sail to
and fro.

Your bowered vale with joy is filled,
And undisturbed your peace by strife;
On every hand your fields are tilled
With trustful songs of simple life,
Where hearts of sacrifice are rife.

O sea-kissed road, your sacred charm
Surpasses all that man portrays;
Let here no hand destroy the calm
That streams like music through your
ways.

Where dark-eyed poets chant you lays.



IN MOTOR DOM

PRIDE IN THE MOTOR WILL
NEVER COUNTERACT OTHER
THAN PROPER SMARTNESS IN
THE ATTIRE OF THE CHAUF-
FEUR. EACH MUST REFLECT
THE RIGHTNESS OF THE OTHER—MIRRORS OF GOOD TASTE.

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"HAMLET," PAST AND PRESENT

From The Times of London

If the ghosts of some of those who have trod the boards of the "Old Vic" during the past hundred years were to revisit the scenes of their former triumphs (and disappointments) this week, their opinions would be vastly entertaining.

For the "Old Vic" during four years of war has kept the flag of Shakespeare flying, and in this week's celebrations there is a more intimate note than is to be found anywhere else, except, of course, at Stratford. Things have changed indeed since the historic occasion when Edmund Kean told the audience at the Waterloo-road playhouse, then the Coburg, what he honestly thought of them. He had been upset by the preference shown for Cobham, a popular favorite with the playgoers of the district, who was playing Iago to his Othello, and by the end of the evening he was in a mood for speech-making.

"I have acted," he said, "in every theater in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; I have acted in all the principal theaters throughout the United States of America, but in my life I never acted to such a set of ignorant, unmilitated brutes as I now see before me." With his cloak wrapped around him he swept off the stage—and it is to the eternal credit of the Waterloo-road building to pieces. Could he see the audiences which this week are positively reveling in the work of the poet, even the offended Kean might change his point of view.

One of the most interesting features of the yearly celebration at the "Old Vic" is a performance of "Hamlet" in its entirety. Possibly this may be partly intended as an act of reparation for the way the feelings of the Prince of Denmark have been sported with in the past. For one of the greatest achievements of Cobham, apart from arousing the ire of Kean, was to present a three-act version of "Hamlet" in which murder was eliminated. Neither Polonius, Ophelia, nor Hamlet died, and the whole thing ended with the marriage of Hamlet and Ophelia and their coronation!

In its early days Junius Booth appeared there in "Richard the Third," Erry Lane, by virtue of its position as a patent theater, filed an information against the rival management for performing one of Shakespeare's plays without a license, and the prosecution was successful. Accordingly, when George Bothwell Davidge took over the control of the theater, a few years later, he got over the difficulty by producing Shakespeare with alterations. Thus his program included "The Moor of Venice," "The Battle of Bosworth Field," or "The Life and Death of Richard III," and "The Three Caskets" or "The Jew of Venice." But, worst of all, there was "Hamlet-Prince of Denmark," which was carefully advertised by the enterprising manager as being "not an alteration or adaptation of Shakespeare's admirable tragedy of the same name." To clutch the fact, a number of characters of whom Shakespeare had never heard were introduced, including Ursula, a lady of the court, and two attendants, by name Julia and Arabella. But those bad old days have gone, and now the audience at the "Old Vic" insists on seeing the play and nothing but the play.

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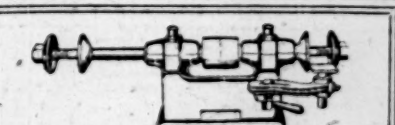
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DRY LEADER ON REPEAL PROPOSAL

Virgil G. Hinshaw Declares
President Wilson Does Not
Speak Voice of American People
on Subject of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The reply of Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, to President Wilson's advice that the War-Time Prohibition Act be abrogated as to wine and beer is that President Wilson has not spoken and does not now speak the voice of the American people on the subject of prohibition. In a statement given to the press the prohibition spokesman said:

"When President Wilson recommended to Congress to repeal the War Prohibition Bill, we must remember that he opposed the war prohibition measure in its very infancy. Two years ago when the House of Representatives passed by an overwhelming majority a War Prohibition Bill to take effect immediately, President Wilson it was who intervened in behalf of the brewers, preventing Congress from carrying out the wishes of the American people as evidenced by the vote of the House of Representatives, by the vote of the Senate Agricultural Committee and by 8,000,000 names on petitions sent in by the American people.

"We must remember that we would have had war prohibition in effect nearly two years ago if Congress had been permitted to express itself unimpeded by the President.

"Our President must remember that his views on the liquor problem are not the views of the American people, nor are his views the views of Congress. The American people are as anxious for the benefit of a dry regime during the period of demobilization as they were during the period of the war.

"President Wilson has lived in about the wettest State of the Union for many years. He represents that State in its wet sentiments. He has told dry committees repeatedly, which have waited upon him, 'I come from wet New Jersey. You can't convince any intelligent man there is any harm in beer.'

"President Wilson can be depended upon to take the wet side at all times, under all conditions, whether in war or peace. Under his management of the War Prohibition Bill it was postponed until demobilization and then would be killed before going into effect.

"The President must remember that 89 per cent of the territory of this country is now dry and that 69 per cent of this population dwell under prohibition, and that if Congress expresses the mind of the American people at this time it will use the same precaution to aid the people in disposing with their \$25,000,000,000 debt as it did in the husbanding of the resources which represent that debt. Every patriot should see to it that Congress represents the people at this time on the liquor question, and not the ideas even of a great executive, when his ideas are not in harmony with as many as one-third of the people."

Protest From Unitarians

Objections Outlined to Letting Down
Bars Against "Light" Drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions protesting against President Wilson's request to Congress to except wine and beer from war-time prohibition, and against attempts by any state legislature to overstep the sovereignty of the federal government, were passed by the Unitarian Temperance Society at its annual meeting in Boston on Wednesday, during the Unitarian Festival.

Text of Resolutions

The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, The United States Congress in November, 1918, enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beer, wine and all malt, vinous and spirituous liquors until the completion of the period of demobilization following the present war; and

"Whereas, This law was designed for the efficiency of our own country in the war, and for the increased production of food for starving nations throughout the world; and

"Whereas, The President of the United States has requested Congress to repeal this law, in so far as it relates to beer and wine; and

"Whereas, The reconstruction period now upon us demands our maximum of efficiency, and there are yet many millions of human beings starving in various parts of the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Unitarian Temperance Society in annual meeting assembled strongly uphold the Congress

of the United States in any action taken for the continuance of this present War-Time Prohibition Law, and urge its sane and strict enforcement; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to members of the national Congress."

The resolution in regard to state legislatures:

"Whereas, The history of the United States reveals the fact that efforts on the part of states to deny or overstep the sovereignty of the federal government lead to disastrous results, as illustrated by our Civil War; and

"Whereas, The efforts of the liquor interests in many states to define intoxicating beverages at the present time is of such character as to lead to further conflict between separate states and federal authorities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Unitarian Temperance Society in annual meeting assembled strongly protests every effort on the part of state legislatures to define intoxicating beverages, until the federal government has drawn and adopted its definition. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the legislatures of the various states and to the Unitarian ministers throughout the country."

Posters to Be Brought Out

In launching a campaign against beer the society will bring out posters showing:

First—That if you admit 4 per cent beer, you bring back the saloon, the liquor traffic, the brewers in politics; that is, you ruin prohibition. Once you have the saloon, no one can regulate what can be sold.

Second—That beer is a great disease maker and that 16 per cent of the male population of Munich have died of beer drinkers' heart.

Third—That men do get drunk on beer.

An investigation made in London by the British Board of Liquor Control in 1914 showed that 40 per cent of the men were getting drunk on beer and stout. All these and many more facts will be placed on bulletin boards in front of Unitarian churches, and other churches will be called upon to follow suit.

C. E. Society Protest

Objections to Modifying War-Time
Prohibition Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Petitions of protest against the modification of the war-time prohibition as proposed by President Wilson will be sent to Congress by the Christian Endeavor organization according to William Shaw, general secretary of the society in Boston and at one time candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in Massachusetts.

"I greatly regret that the President should have urged any such backward step, especially when it is only for such a short period as six months, for of course prohibition goes into effect next January," Mr. Shaw told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Commercial interests whose whole object is a greedy desire to make money at no matter what cost to the individual and welfare of the country have been active in striving to continue the liquor business just as long as possible," continued Mr. Shaw.

"Even if they forget that the United States went into this war for an ideal and to help make the world a better place to live in and try to reduce the liquor proposition to one of money they are short visioned in striving to continue such a business, for it is a liability and not an asset. The bankers themselves, who may loan money on it, know that while the rent for the corner saloon may be a little higher the value of all the property in the neighborhood depreciates tremendously. Experience has proved time and again in places where prohibition is put into effect that the value of property appreciates."

Search Bill Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—The search and seizure bill, similar to the one advocated by the Anti-Saloon League in all state legislatures, was passed by the Illinois Legislature Wednesday by a vote of 80 to 67. The bill to establish a state department to look after the enforcement of prohibition laws was defeated by a vote of 73 to 68. Persons favoring national prohibition voted against this measure.

The so-called "Galler-House Bill," prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor outside the corporate limits in any quantity whatsoever (the present act applies to quantities of five gallons or less), was passed by a vote of 82 to 61. The bill to compensate persons in the liquor business by the country going dry, the bill to define the term "intoxicating liquor" to mean liquor containing more than 3 per cent alcohol, and the bill providing for the comparison of books of petition and registration of voters in local option registrations were all three tabled.

The Bureau of Markets, under date of May 19, predicts a season probably much shorter than usual, with little hope of noticeably lower prices.

Whatever you've ordered for dinner you can certainly add

NEW FLORIDA POTATOES
1 lb. 6c, ½ peck, 45c
Of good size, smooth and of fine texture.

Concord Asparagus
Native Spinach

and here's our whole list of Fruits and Vegetables:

Oranges, lemons, strawberries, wineapples, fresh limes, bananas, California cherries, artichokes, cucumbers, cabbage, new bunch carrots, bell peppers, shiitake, radishes, string beans (yellow and green), parsley, watercress, fresh mushrooms, tomatoes, turnips (yellow and white), new bunch turnips and Texas onions.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
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274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall Bldg.,
BOSTON

MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Summing-Up of Proceedings of
National Association Convention
in New York—Much
Constructive Work Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That railroads, telephone, and telegraph lines should be returned at once to their owners, and that Congress be urged to enact legislation to provide for the incorporation of these, and other public service companies engaged in interstate commerce or rendering interstate service, under federal laws and subject to a single regulatory body, was recommended by the National Association of Manufacturers at its convention held this week in New York City.

Resolutions were adopted urging employers to take back and make suitable efforts for the advancement of demobilized soldiers and sailors, and calling upon Congress to provide an ample emergency appropriation to be expended under the direction of the War Department in cooperation with local business and industrial and war service associations for replacing or securing employment for these men.

Immigration Policy

The association also passed a resolution urging upon Congress the formation of a just and socially sound immigration policy which would tend to bring into the country those politically and economically desirable and exclude undesirable; another recommending remedial taxation legislation, to spread the burden of taxation in due proportion over all classes of citizenship, and another urging repeal or modification of provisions of the navigation laws which have been shown to be disadvantageous to the interest of those who follow the sea.

The substitution of the metric system of weights and measures for present standards was disapproved unanimously. The association favored arbitration of difficulties through voluntary agreement in private employment and the discontinuance of the National War Labor Board, save in a modified form and with legal authority for adjustment of disputes threatening the interruption of public utilities operating interstate transportation or communication.

Budget System

A practical budget system, review of the anti-trust law in the light of economic facts, the continuance in public service of business men of capacity, experience and broad vision as well as of unquestioned patriotism and irreproachable integrity, were also urged. It was recommended that the question of shop representation be handled by individual establishments.

A telegram assuring the hearty cooperation of its members in the elimination of illiteracy in the United States and recognizing the responsibility of employers in assisting and instructing foreign-born employees was sent by the association to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

The importance of the patent system of the country was discussed by Edwin J. Prindle of New York, who said that because of new and labor-saving devices United States manufacturers have been able to meet foreign competition while paying American labor wages enabling it to live on a scale far above the average in other countries. He added that the part played by United States inventions in the war was astonishing, also that the patent system had been misunderstood and looked upon largely as a restrictive rather than a protective feature. He concluded with a plea that the patent office be made an independent institution which would enable it to secure from Congress consideration of its needs upon their merits and would secure for it the respect of the public, Congress and the courts.

THROUGH RATES ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Through rail and water rates on coal shipped

Ripe

Juicy

Porto Rico

Pineapples 15c

Luscious fruit with the rare fragrance and unique flavor—the refreshing tart-sweetness that makes the pale-gold slices such a delicious bit for the morning appetite and such a satisfying dessert or salad at dinner. It is in prime condition for canning, too.

The Bureau of Markets, under date of May 19, predicts a season probably much shorter than usual, with little hope of noticeably lower prices.

Whatever you've ordered for dinner you can certainly add

NEW FLORIDA POTATOES
1 lb. 6c, ½ peck, 45c
Of good size, smooth and of fine texture.

Concord Asparagus
Native Spinach

and here's our whole list of Fruits and Vegetables:

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274 Friend St. and 6-8 Faneuil Hall Bldg.,
BOSTON

from points on railroads in the Birmingham district to Mobile and New Orleans by way of the Warrior River have been granted, contingent upon the installation of terminal facilities. The announcement was made by Theodore Brent, traffic manager of the Warrior and Mississippi rivers, after a conference in Washington with M. J. Sanders, director of the Mississippi-Warrior waterways; G. A. Tomlinson, director of inland waterways, and Judge Edward Chambers, director of traffic of the Railroad Administration.

LEGISLATION PLANNED FOR RETURN OF ROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, prospective chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, announced yesterday that the committee would begin consideration of legislation for the return of the railroads to private control as soon as it had been reorganized. Numerous conferences among Republican senators for exchange of views on the railroad question already have been held.

After a concrete plan has been decided upon by the committee, said Senator Cummins, "I will plan to call in representatives of the railroads, shippers, and others to go over the plan with them and get their views of making any changes in it that are deemed advisable."

He said the committee would give early consideration to legislation for the return of the telephone and telegraph systems.

DOCTORS OPPOSE COMPULSORY BILL

PEORIA, Illinois—The Illinois Medical Society, in convention yesterday, went on record as opposed to the Compulsory Health Insurance Bill, pending before the Legislature. The society, which has 1,100 members, has started a war against this bill. Dr. E. W. Fliegenbaum, president, in an address to the session, declared that it was one of the most vicious pieces of legislation ever presented. He urged the members to work against its adoption, and also all other legislation proposed by members of various cults who are endeavoring, he said, to modify the present medicine act.

FOUR PER CENT BEER PETITION REJECTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 114 to 97, refused a suspension of the rules to enable the admission of a petition for legislation to permit the manufacture and sale of beverages containing not over 4 per cent of alcohol. The same petition was refused admission by the Senate yesterday.

RATE DIFFERENTIALS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Marked decreases effective on Sept. 1 in rates on bituminous coal from western Kentucky to Mississippi Valley and southwestern territory, Illinois and various other northern and western states, were ordered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Rates assailed by the Ohio Valley Coal Operators' Association in a complaint against the Illinois Central and several hundred other carriers, were held by the commission to be not unreasonable, in themselves, but unduly prejudicial as compared with rates to competing points. Differentials were prescribed, which will necessitate reductions to bring the various rates into harmony.

CLEVELAND-CHICAGO FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The aerial mail between Cleveland and Chicago was carried yesterday for the first time without a stop, the relay point at Bryan, Ohio, being unfit for landing. The time was three hours and five minutes.

PRESIDENT AND THIRD-TERM TALK

Mr. Wilson Not Expected to Go
Against Precedent—No Question
of Expediency Said to
Shape His Course of Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Interviews credited to James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, are given attention in Washington because of his close relation to President Wilson. The intimation Mr. Lewis is said to have given in a speech at the Iroquois Club in Chicago on Wednesday that President Wilson might be forced to run for a third term to vindicate his policies, was discussed yesterday by members of Congress of both parties.

An eastern Democratic Senator who did not care to be identified publicly at this time, declared he was convinced that President Wilson would not be a candidate for reelection under any circumstances. "I have never thought Mr. Wilson wanted a third term, and I do not see any factors in the present situation that would lead me to change my opinion," he said.

This senator did not believe that the defeat of the League of Nations plan, if it should be defeated, would cause the President to seek judgment from the people by becoming a candidate again in 1920. Asked if he thought the President would declare himself out of the race upon his return from Europe, he replied that he believed the President assumed the people knew already he would not be a candidate, and therefore would not make such a statement.

Another member of Congress, who is relied upon by President Wilson to expedite Administration measures, remarked that the talk at this time of a third term for the President was being encouraged by the Republicans, who had a recent memorable experience in trying to elect a Republican for a third term, and who would be glad to see the Democrats attempt it.

One definite impression made by the President's message to this session of Congress upon a number of members was that he is speaking now as a man who has no question of expediency to consider in planning his course. His recommendation about beer and wine is cited in this connection, for, if he had been looking to the political phase of the issue, they reason, he would not have gone so clearly contrary to the sentiment of Congress and the majority of the people.

No Democratic member of Congress would consider that the President had acted from motives of expediency in championing or opposing any issue, but they are prepared to see him governed less and less by partisan considerations in the remaining months of his term, and those who think he might run again add the proviso that he will do so only if the League of Nations plan is seriously disturbed by the Senate.

But, generally, they see nothing else that might induce him to try to break the no-third-term precedent.

RAILROAD RESTITUTION SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The trial of the suit brought by Harold Norris and other minority stockholders against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, asking that the directors be held liable for the losses of the corporation while under their management and that the court appoint a limited receiver for the purpose of restitution suit, will begin today before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court here.

SCHOOL GARDEN CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Activities of the school garden clubs were described by G. L. Farley, of the Massa-

chusetts Agricultural College, state leader of the boys' and girls' clubs, in a public meeting in Horticultural Hall yesterday under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Farley said that there was a rapidly growing interest in these clubs. Other speakers were G. E. Farrell, secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, recently of the United States Department of Agriculture, and J. K. Farquhar.

GIANT SHIPS BRING TROOPS FROM BREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More than 33,000 American soldiers returned on 10 troopships which made this port yesterday. The ships included the Leviathan and Imperator, the giant ships which sailed from Brest on May 15 within an hour of each other and they passed quarantine here within half an hour of each other. The Leviathan leading, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood went down the bay to meet the eighth division, his old command while it was in training, which returned on the Leviathan.

ADDED INHERITANCE TAX OF \$2,125,198

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company has paid to the collector of internal revenue here \$2,125,198 additional inheritance tax on the estate of Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler Bingham, for which it is administrator. There was a previous payment to the government of \$5,334,084. The amount paid has not been finally accepted by the government in full discharge of its tax claim. The tax payment was based on a valuation of \$51,651,890.

LEGUA CLAIMS PERU ELECTION

LIMA, Peru—Augusto B. Legua, candidate of the Independent Party for the presidency of Peru, claims his election, estimating his vote at 100,000 against less than 20,000 for Antero Aspillaga.

Mr. Legua said that foreign capital during his administration would be accorded every possible facility and encouragement for the development of the virgin resources of Peru. The inauguration will be in August.

UNIVERSITY RAISES SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The budget just adopted by the regents of the University of California provides for an increase of \$105,000 in salaries for the faculty of 318. In view of the great increase of the cost of living, much complaint had been raised over the failure to increase the salaries of the teaching staff.

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS RESIGNS

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Talcott Williams has resigned as director of the school of journalism of Columbia University.

AIR MISSION IS OFF FOR FRANCE

United States Envoys to Confer
on the Development of Peace-
Time Aeronautical Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A United States air mission led by Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, sailed for France on the steamship Mount Vernon yesterday to confer with similar allied missions on the development of a peace-time aeronautical policy.

Mr. Crowell said the mission expected to be gone three or four weeks, collecting information to assist the United States Government to keep its aviation development in the forefront of the nations of the world. The main object will be to find out what the countries are planning to do. Mr. Crowell feels that industrial development of the airplane must come first, and he believes it may be necessary for the government to give some sort of aid to stimulate airplane manufacture.

Other members of the mission are Lieut.-Col. James Blair Jr., of the general staff; Capt. Henry C. Mustin, naval aide to Mr. Crowell; S. S. Bradley, of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association; George Houston, of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Company; C. M. Keyes, vice-president of the Curtiss Airplane & Motor Corporation, and Howard Coffin.

PRESBYTERIANS FOR RIGHTS OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Straightforward endorsement of the rights of Labor, carrying a full recognition of the right of the workers to participate in some active organic and executive way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they play in industry, was passed unanimously by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday night. It is significant that a large number of the commissioners approving this move are employers of labor on a large scale or business men of large means. The resolution endorsed the labor statements made to Congress in President Wilson's message. It was decided by the commissioners to favor the movement for the inter-church world plan that is now being placed before the Protestant organizations.

COUNTY AGENT MAKES CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Roy W. Peaslee, for the last nine months county agent of the Chittenden County Farm Bureau, with headquarters in this city, has resigned and will move to Concord, New Hampshire, to accept the position of county agent of the Merrimack County Farm Bureau. Agent Peaslee, prior to coming to this city, was assistant county agent at Concord. The Chittenden County Farm Bureau has about 600 members.

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COMMISSION PAID ON NEW MEMBERS

I. W. W. Makes Changes in Regulations—Men Holding Credentials Can Initiate Anybody Into the Order Anywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The two-week convention of the Industrial Workers of the World which closed here last week had as its prevailing business making the I. W. W. more efficient in operation. This was the consensus of the opinion of the convention gathered at I. W. W. headquarters on Sunday from members of the general executive board by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Organization was made simpler and more effective in the judgment of these leaders, methods were standardized, financial operations were placed under supervision from the general offices and small points of friction were eliminated. Form of organization was centralized. On the other hand, the power was still further decentralized.

Universal Delegate System

The effect of changes made in the I. W. W. structure, as viewed by officials, is to impersonalize the organization, minimizing its dependence on any single individual, to cause the machine to run more smoothly, and greatly to increase its organizing facilities.

The step to effect the last change was the adoption of a so-called "universal delegate" system which makes every duly credited member of the I. W. W. an organizer. The Industrial Workers of the World will have no paid walking delegates or official organizers; nor, as heretofore, will a member be able to induct a convert to the class war only into the industrial union of which he himself is a member. Hereafter each member whose application to carry organizing credentials is approved can initiate anybody anywhere whom he wins over to the I. W. W. and equip him on the spot with membership.

A commission of 50 cents per new member is given to the general executive board estimated that there were 5000 I. W. W. qualified today to confer membership, they figured this meant many voluntary organizers at work wherever they moved, not simply to make converts to the class war doctrine, but to sign up I. W. W.

Constitution Simplified

A universal bookkeeping system was adopted, also universal initiation fees and dues. Rules were simplified and standardized. An auditing committee to go over books and report to the membership was authorized and is now at work at general headquarters. The constitution was simplified by the elimination of repetitions and redundant by-laws attached were dropped. Universal reciprocity between industrial unions as to initiation fees was adopted.

Stamps for the collection of funds for various purposes were reduced from 12 to 3, these 3 being for relief of imprisoned I. W. W. and their families, organization, and legal defense, the effect of this action being to simplify and centralize the collection of funds.

New Law in California

Measure Makes Teaching of Criminal Doctrines a Felony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—A measure aimed at the suppression of the I. W. W. organization has been signed by Gov. William D. Stephens, and is immediately effective. It is a law advocated by the Governor in his biennial message and passed by the Legislature after amendment at the behest of Labor interests, to eliminate certain provisions which, it was claimed, might interfere with recognized rights of unions.

The act provides that any person who by spoken or printed words or personal conduct advocates, teaches, or aids and abets criminal syndicalism, or the duty, necessity, or propriety of committing crime, sabotage, violence, or any unlawful method of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership, or control, or effecting any political change, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment from one to fourteen years.

Any willful and deliberate attempt to justify criminal syndicalism, or to further its doctrines by printing and distributing its literature, or by organization, or by teaching its policies, comes within the same classification. The law defines criminal syndicalism as "any doctrine or precept advocating and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage, or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism" as further described by the foregoing. Sabotage is defined as "willful and malicious physical damage or injury to physical property."

Governor Stephens has also signed a bill making it a felony to display a red flag for the purpose of inciting or stimulating anarchistic actions.

TEXTILE WORKERS OF LILLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PARIS, France—A delegation of the Confédération Générale du Travail, accompanied by representatives of the labor unions of the Nord Department, waited on Mr. Colliard, Minister of Labor, recently, to call his attention to the position of the workers of the textile industry of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and the surrounding region. Mr. Jousiaux, the secretary of the C. G. T., stated that out of the 100,000 men and women employed in the industry only about 1000 were in work at the present time, the rest being dependent on unemployment allowances. Wages, he said, were at the rate of 70 to 75 centimes

an hour for men, and 50 centimes for women. These figures included the indemnity allowed for the high cost of living. The facts which Jousiaux laid before the Minister of Labor were confirmed by the representatives of the industry who accompanied the delegation. Mr. Colliard promised to communicate with the prefect of the Nord Department in order that contracts should be signed between employers and employed in the textile trade, in the same way as had been done in the case of the building and metallurgical trades.

RESTRICTIONS AFFECT METAL INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, West Australia—A serious blow has been dealt the base metal industry of western Australia by the refusal of the Commonwealth Government to allow ores to be exported, and its insistence that the ores shall first be treated by smelters in the eastern states.

The effect of this order has been that mine owners must first send their ores to the east, and, after treatment, pay freight upon them back to western Australia and thence abroad. It is pointed out that the measure is not a war precautionary one, because producers were permitted to ship tin ore to Great Britain as late as February, 1917, and to America, where prices are higher, later than that date. It is further pointed out that permission has been given to ship ores direct from the eastern states, and complaint is made that commissions amounting to \$250,000 have been earned by eastern states agents at the expense of western Australia as the result of the Commonwealth policy, while the return to the producer in the west is unpayable.

The effect of the restrictions imposed has already been felt. It is announced that the Whim Creek copper mine, in the far northwest, where prices are higher, later than that date. It is further pointed out that permission has been given to ship ores direct from the eastern states, and complaint is made that commissions amounting to \$250,000 have been earned by eastern states agents at the expense of western Australia as the result of the Commonwealth policy, while the return to the producer in the west is unpayable.

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PAPER STRIKE SEEMS NEAR SETTLEMENT

GLENS FALLS, New York—According to present indications the mills of the International Paper Company throughout the country, which have been closed since May 11 as a result of a strike, will reopen next Monday morning with all the strikers back. Thereafter conferences between officials of the company and representatives of the union are expected to take place for a settlement of the men's wage demands.

John P. Parke, president of the union, said that should it develop that a majority of the unions opposed returning to work pending the conference, the locals that had voted to terminate the strike would continue it. The walkout was precipitated by the company's refusal to grant wage demands which it contended constituted a violation of the national War Labor Board's decision settling a previous strike. The company has refused to deal with the men unless they return to work.

BUILDING TRADES IN ST. PAUL ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Five thousand workmen, representing 16 building trades unions, went on strike in St. Paul on Wednesday in sympathy with common laborers who are on strike asking 50 cents an hour for a nine-hour day. Union officials said that only certain classes of building work would be affected for the present. Heads of the Building Trades Council in Minneapolis said that the strike would have no effect there.

PAINTERS' WAGES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Union painters, decorators, and paperhangers of Montgomery will receive 62½ cents an hour until May 1, 1920, under a new contract. Eight hours constitutes a day, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays. A conference board was formed to settle amicably all matters not covered by the agreement.



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EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR FRENCH LABOR

French Chamber of Deputies Passes a Bill Fixing a Week of 48 Hours for Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—On April 17, 1919, two great events took place which mark a new step forward in the economic and social advance of France.

On the one hand, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a bill fixing an eight-hour working-day for employees of either sex and of all ages, that is to say a week of 48 hours, or its equivalent for some other period of time than one week. This limit is to be observed in industrial and commercial establishments or their dependencies, whatever their nature.

On the other hand, by a coincidental coincidence, a convention has been established between the two groups: on the one side are found the representatives of the Union of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries, of mechanical, electrical and metallic constructions and industries appertaining to the same; on the other the Federation of the Metallurgical Workers of France. This agreement, the first clause of which states that "the representatives of the union declare that they accept the application of the eight-hour effective working-day in the metallurgical industries and in those of mechanical, naval, and electrical construction," is signed by the following: For the union, the president, Charles Laurent, and Messrs. de Wendel, Richemond, Cordier, Laurent, and Fourrier; for the federation, the Secretaries Merheim, Lenoir, Labbe Blanchard, and Clause.

No Intermediaries

Both of these facts are important, but the second is especially so. This agreement has been arrived at by employers and employed without the intervention or collaboration of any member of the government and also without the presence of any politician. Nothing could perhaps be more encouraging for the future than the possibility of thus solving all questions of Labor and production, all the burning social questions of the hour, by bringing workmen and their employers face to face without any intermediaries.

The following is a summary of the clauses adopted after the interviews which took place on April 5, 10, and 16, between the representatives of the Union of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries on the one side and the Federation of Metallurgical Workers in France on the other.

1. The rule of the eight-hour day is accepted by the employers.
2. The workmen promise to adapt themselves uniformly to the development of the mechanism and rational methods of work so that the production will rapidly find the balance which is indispensable to the general welfare.
3. The federation accepts piece-work either with a premium or with augmentations, on the condition that certain reliable guarantees of a technical order accompany it.
4. The reduction of the hours of work shall not cause any diminution of salaries.
5. Foreign labor, where employed, will receive equal advantages for an equal professional value.
6. The new regulations shall come into force from June 1, 1919, excepting in establishments where continual

furnaces have to be maintained, and where material obstacles oblige the reform to be applied only after a lapse of six months after the signing of the agreement, so as to give the necessary time for studying in common how this is to be effected.

7. Employers and workmen shall also come to an agreement according to professions and, industrial categories so as to substitute, in certain cases, equivalent limits for the limit of daily work, covering a duration of time to be determined.

8. Finally, an analogous agreement shall establish the necessary modification, especially for certain industries where the furnaces are kept burning continually—either permanently or temporarily—in special cases.

A Real Advance in Power

Following on this document, the Metallurgical Federation made a declaration in which it says: "We are not so simple as to hope that conflicts and differences will be entirely prevented. By the established agreement a considerable duty devolves on our federation and on its syndicates as well as on the contracting organizations of employers. Without excessively exaggerating the importance and character of this first convention, we may say that it marks a real advance in the power of the organized working class."

"The federation will be inflexible in respecting and loyally executing the engagements taken. But on the other hand, it appreciates the weight of the responsibilities it has assumed. The agreement was signed by its secretaries after the decision of the executive commission."

Thus it is seen that a social revolution has been peacefully accomplished in France, with perfect self-control and absolute dignity, and thus has been achieved, calmly and equably, this fundamental reform which has been demanded for the past 30 years.

PENALTY IMPOSED FOR ILLEGAL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An order for payment of a penalty of £10 with costs was the substance of Mr. Justice Edmunds' decision in a reserved judgment under the Industrial Arbitration Act, in connection with an illegal strike of certain members of the Union of Piano Frame Molders and Stove Makers Employees. The union was ordered to pay £10, the maximum fine being £500.

Mr. Justice Edmunds pointed out that while the piece work molders were admittedly a very turbulent section, the union officials, when they had failed to prevent an illegal strike, had taken no steps to condemn it nor to prevent their own officers from taking part in it. As the element of intentional wrongdoing, however, had not been made out he did not think that the case called for a severe penalty.

UNION MEN URGED TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MOBILE, Alabama—A campaign to induce every union man to qualify as a voter is advocated by William L. Harrison, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, in his annual report. He opposes a proposed plan to have the State develop coal mines with convict labor and recommends that the organization pledge the support of organized labor in the State to the peace terms set out by the Peace Conference.

HANSON APPEALS TO BUSINESS MEN

Seattle Executive Tells National Association of Manufacturers They Can Help Shape Policies to Guard Country's Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Some of what he considers to be the needs of the country were discussed by Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, Washington, in the second part of his address on "Bolshevism and Readjustment," delivered before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York City.

"During the late war," he said, "we took from the ranks of industry over 4,000,000 of our youngest and best. We placed in war work factories 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men and women. We congested our cities to the uttermost. We depopulated the food-raising country. We poured all our life endeavor into one win-the-war channel. Every child of our brain, every pulsing of our hearts was devoted to that one great object."

"After the armistice was signed the people of this Nation had a right to expect the Congress of the United States to lead the way in readjustment and reconstruction. But the last Congress, busy with petty politics, passed away without having accomplished anything for Labor, for business, or for anyone else in relation to the great work that must be done in order that we may progress, onward and upward."

"I am bringing this subject before you men, because I feel that the future of this country depends a great deal upon what is done during the next two years and that you can, if you desire, help share the great policies which must necessarily be adopted, if we are to escape chaos, hunger, poverty, suffering, want and unemployment, and mayhap internal disorder.

"At the year's close, a wise business man takes an inventory of his assets and liabilities. If we are to prescribe a remedy, we must have a true statement of our conditions. We are all shareholders in that great enterprise, the United States of America. We just completed a very successful season. Let us then hold a shareholders' meeting, wherein we discuss freely and frankly what can be done and what ought to be done to provide for the future."

METAL WORKERS FOR SIX-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, have voted unanimously in favor of a resolution to reduce the working hours

from eight hours a day to six hours a day with a view to providing sufficient work to take care of the men in the army and navy service who are being returned to civilian life. Sheet metal workers have been working on an eight-hour basis since 1885, according to Benjamin I. Davis, editor of the Amalgamated Journal, but are willing to shorten the day to stimulate rotation of labor.

One provision of the wage scale adopted by the delegates provides that iron manufacturers be requested to recognize the protective card rate, which is designed to prevent the lowering of wages beyond a certain point. To support this iron manufacturers will be asked to fix the minimum base selling price of iron at \$4.35 per hundredweight, which they say will insure the maintenance of a living wage. The base price at present ranges from \$6 to \$7.

FIRST LAKE VESSEL SAILS FOR GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—When the Lake Gravity, a freighter built at the Detroit Shipbuilding Company yards for the United States Shipping Board, hoisted anchor here and sailed under "sealed orders" for the Atlantic Coast a short time ago, it was no secret to those who had worked on her construction or to veteran mariners of the Great Lakes, that the ship's destination on its first trip was Hamburg, Germany.

The Lake Gravity will carry United States merchandise to the German port and is the first of the Great Lakes vessels to sail direct from the lakes to an enemy port.

BELGIUM AND EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Employers in the Belgian metallurgical industry have forwarded to Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, a letter on the subject of the eight-hour working day reform. The employers state that they regard the diminution of the working hours as a progressive step which should rally the good will of all. They ask that a commission be appointed to study the question and to prepare such ways and means of introducing the reform as can be applied as soon as the after-war economic and commercial conditions in Belgium are known. On them, the letter adds, will depend the position of Belgium in world markets, and, in view of the ruin which the war has brought on the country, ill-matured and ill-considered measures should be avoided.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS ONLY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday that no contribution of more than \$1000 would be received from anyone for the financing of the coming Republican campaign. A plan of country-wide small individual subscriptions is being launched.

SOCIAL JUSTICE URGED BY BISHOPS

Methodist Episcopal Church Board Declares Democracy in Industry Is Inevitable

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"An equitable wage, which shall have right of way over rent, interest, and profits," is advocated by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in a letter addressed to the 20,000 Methodist pastors and the 4,250,000 Methodist communicants in the United States.

The Methodist Episcopal bishops are the highest officials of the denomination; they largely determine the church's policy, and are the official Methodist spokesmen. The text of the social reconstruction program reads partly as follows:

"It is increasingly manifest that there must be progress away from selfish competition to unselfish cooperation. If this progress is to be orderly and not violent, we must leave behind us the evils which lead to deplorable violence or counter-violence by either party. If Christianity is a driving force, making for democracy, we cannot put a limit upon the extension of democracy. We must recognize the inevitability of the application of democracy to industry.

"We favor collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure.

"And we also favor advance of the workers themselves through profit-sharing and through positions on boards of directors.

"In the discussion of all such matters we urge all individuals and groups to hold fast the tolerance which comes out of mutual respect and to keep always in mind that the richest source of sound social idealism is the gospel of Jesus Christ."

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WOMEN TEACHERS TO ORGANIZE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a meeting of women teachers in the Boston public schools on Wednesday evening, it was voted to request the American Federation of Teachers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to grant them a charter. The petitioners signing the petition resigned from Local 66 of the federation, organized a few weeks ago among all teachers, instructors, and college professors of greater Boston.

Miss Cora Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers' Club, who also is a prominent factor in the new movement, has announced that the club has taken no active part, although it is expected that many of its members will unite with the proposed local. The petition will be held over a few days to enable as many teachers to sign it as desire to.

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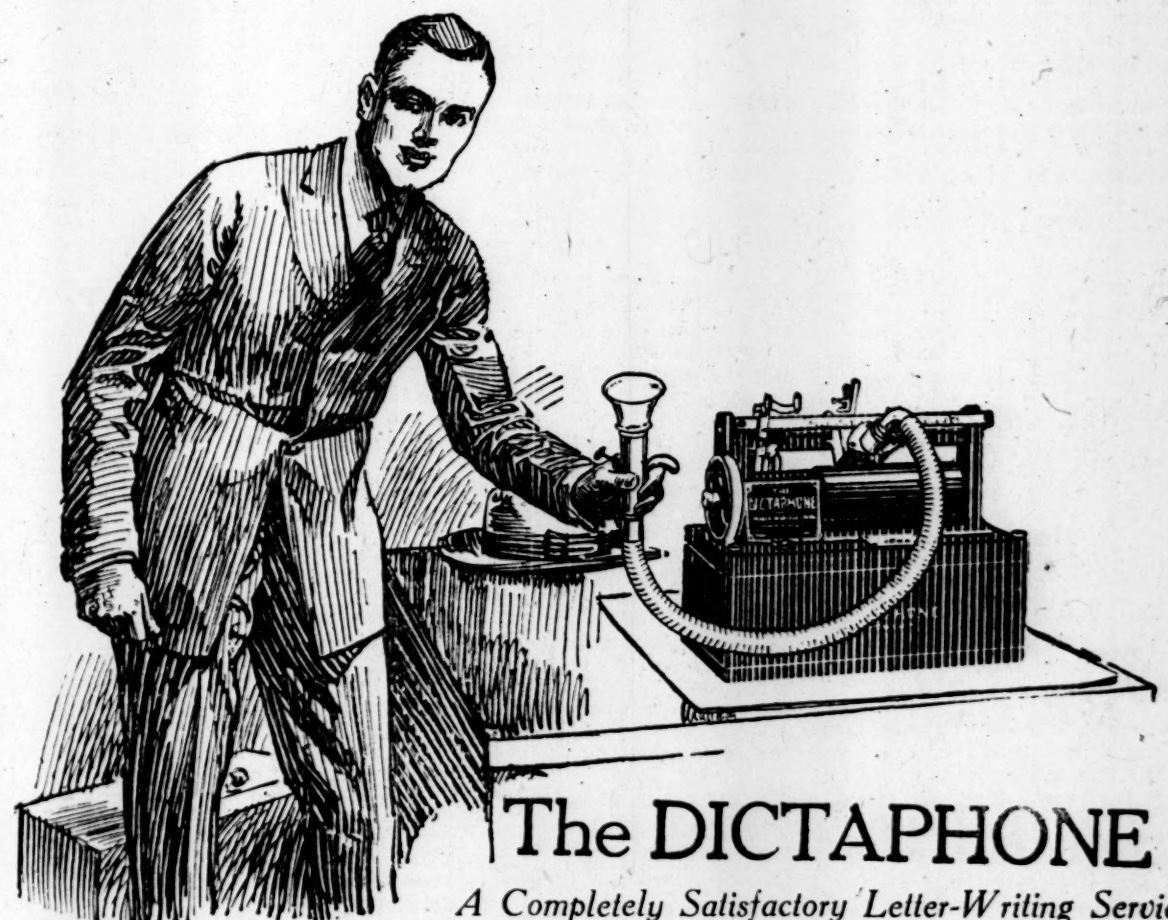
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"The Shortest Route to the Mail Chute"

GIANT AEROPLANES IN PEACE AND WAR

Qualities for Aerial Transport of Freight and Passengers as Well as Competition With Railways Are Considered

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 21 and 22.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Now that the Handley Page is taking its place as a new and perfectly serious form of transport, all other forms fall under two main heads—those with which it competes rather than competes, and those to which it will prove a formidable rival.

To compete with the railway system in a modern country, an aeroplane must start with several excellent qualities. It must carry a reasonable paying load at a pace faster than the fastest express train, and must be able to do a 300-400 mile non-stop run—according to the efficiency of its rival system over the required journey.

Every aeroplane manufacturer anticipates the future charges for cargo and passengers to some extent, and various wild statements have been issued by enthusiastic pressmen. Whatever these charges are they will be more than the existing railway fares; unless, therefore, a prospective passenger is offered, in addition to the safety and comfort of a train, some other great advantage he will not travel by air. The only advantage the aeroplane can boast at present is a saving of time.

Aeroplanes and Trains

"Obviously," it might be said, "the modern aeroplane is faster than any train—some are twice as fast—why dispute its advantage?" Unfortunately, however, a journey by air from an office in New York to another in Boston means more than stepping into an aeroplane and being whisked away.

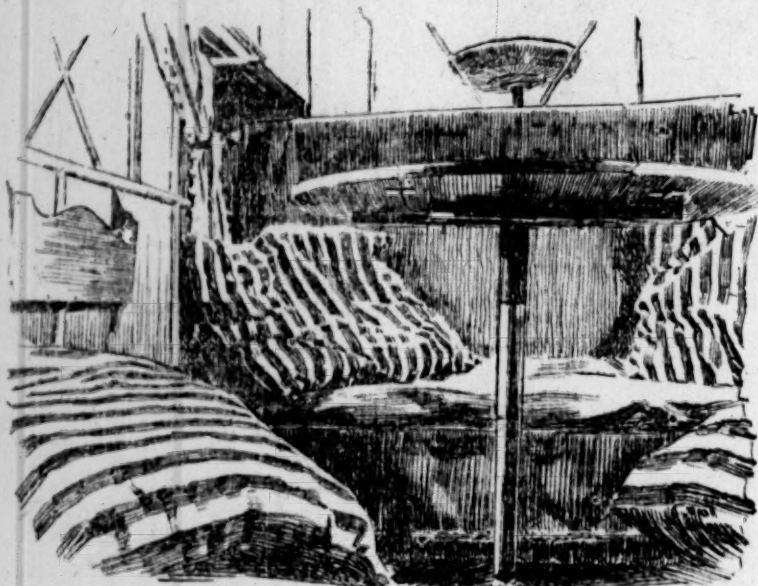
Aerodromes are not at present located in cities like railway stations; the provision of fast and comfortable motor transport to and from them, and of refreshments or even complete hotels at or near them will have to be considered to the last detail by future aerial transport concerns. Delay at each end is the greatest obstacle to the ambitious traffic manager. Not a few bombing raids, artillery shoots and other demonstrations came to grief in the late war through this very factor. With modern starting systems, however, and the knowledge gained from experience, starts are becoming more and more punctual; the rest of the ground organization should present no difficulty. For the present this factor does enter into the calculations of the total time of a journey, and to counterbalance it the aeroplane must have a good turn of speed and a long range.

When considering speed alone, one is faced with the comparatively small ultra-fast machine; what is its future? For commercial uses, almost none. It is impossible to suppose that, with the world in its present state, aeroplanes will take the place of automobiles almost before the ink has dried on the peace of Paris. Even the business world may take slowly to such a seeming novelty as a regular aerial service, and what the wealthy sportsman may plump for is not the subject of this article.

At present, however, the peace time aeroplane should not be spoken of as competing with modern train systems. Mr. Handley Page prefers the word supplementing, and it is probable that for a long time aerial transport companies operating in the more highly developed districts will be content with that ideal. Aeroplane services will be run in conjunction with train services. From Hartford, Connecticut, to Providence is a matter of 55 miles as the crow flies, but many more by rail. Here, then, is an instance of the need for some supplementary service which would be sure of patronage.

Developing New Country

There are spheres, however, in which other forms of transport will certainly find the aeroplane a serious rival in the near future. The instance quoted in the last paragraph opens up the whole question of developing "new" country. In North and South America alone there are vast tracts of rich land communicating with civilization only by forest and mountain tracks and stretches of river. Even in ordinary times it is doubtful if many would have seen a railroad; now it is a question whether results could ever



Inside accommodation of a giant aeroplane
Comfortable, enclosed passenger space on board an air liner, the Silver Star

justify the enormous expense such an undertaking would involve in such country. Land had to be bought, embankments, cuttings, tunnels made, tracks, stations, sidings, workshops laid down; finally the service provided would be desperately slow—its greatest feature would be the ability to transport great weights, e. g., machinery. Its chief passengers would be natives or laborers. Machinery is not wanted in such countries to any serious extent.

The people who want to travel, and travel with speed, are traders and officials, while a useful load of small goods and mail could be carried in addition to these by a big multiple-engined aeroplane. Emergency landing places need not be nearer than 100 miles for a machine which has traveled from Ipswich to India, while actual aerodromes could be 400 miles apart. Goods and mail could be dropped by parachute at any number of posts along the route, and an aerial mail-catcher is certain to be an early invention.

So far we have dealt with aeroplane service in a country with which it is hoped to carry on trade, rather than in districts for which machinery and general plant required for agricultural or industrial development. For 10 or 15 years automobiles boasted engines of three to six horsepower, and the gallant pioneer motorist had to embody the qualities of Solomon, Job, and Samson. Another 15 years and the greatest armies in history were being fed and supplied by chains of great motor lorries. At this moment, therefore, when aeroplane designers are only just freed from war shackles, there is no foreseeing the limits of aircraft in size and carrying capacity, so that even in this respect the superiority of railway goods service is not by any means permanently assured.

Progress in Speed and Capacity

Aircraft engines will improve until break-downs are as unusual as on the railroad; at the same time great progress can be looked for in speed and capacity. On the other hand any substantial increase of speed on a railway would mean reconstruction of the whole track, tunnels, curves, and bridges included.

The time is coming when three aeroplanes, carrying 50 passengers each, will do a 400-mile journey in at most four hours, irrespective of weather. Can the railway train, with its deviations from the bee-line and its slowing down for curves, expect to do that journey in much less than twice the time?

Nothing has been said on the subject of competition with steamship services. Such is the proved reliability of modern aircraft engines that, given the necessary petrol capacity, the slowest aeroplane in existence would certainly beat the fastest steamer; but at present it is a question whether any aircraft could carry, in addition to its petrol, enough remunerative load to enter into rivalry with seaborne transport. Here again, the speed of the aeroplane must bow to the size of the steamer; for a great number of years at any rate aircraft will be content with supplementing steamship services.

The question now arises as to whether such extra speed, in conjunction with the safety and comfort of a train (which is even now a feature of London-Paris Handley Pages) will be available at only a proportional increase of fares. A few years ago this question would have sounded absurd. The performances, however, of the large aeroplane are gradually impressing the public, and it is upon the consequent popularity of aerial serv-

ices that individual fares will depend. This of course applies also to freight charges.

A few figures have been worked out, but Mr. Handley Page is chary of issuing prophetic utterances which might smack of undue optimism or exaggeration. Supplies of fuel are expected to be obtainable at a cheap rate for bulk; and in view of the success of the Peace Conference Service, transport ventures should be well supported from the outset.

Charges for Passengers

The charge for passengers will be anything between 3d. and 5d. a mile, probably not much above present first-class rail fare. That for mail will be about 15d. per oz. per 1000 miles; for goods 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per ton-mile.

The paying load carried on a non-stop journey varies inversely as the distance, owing to the comparatively heavy store of fuel necessary. The number of passengers possible on each trip depends on their weight. An average adult turns the scale at about 150 pounds, and fares are being calculated on this basis. Strictly speaking, however, each passenger should be weighed and charged accordingly. With regard to goods and whether the 2 or 3-ton load carried by the 4-engined Handley Page is to be concentrated or bulky, the firm expects to allow up to 100 cubic feet to the ton. This compares very favorably with shipping freights, where the usual allowance of space for a ton weight is 50 cubic feet.

A glance back into the history of heavier-than-air machines will show that accidents have been due to these four main causes, set forth in their order of responsibility as follows: Stupidity of the pilot, engine failure, trickiness on the part of the machine, and breakage in the air.

Legislation will certainly deal with the registration of pilots, and will prevent them flying machines for which they are unsuited by temperament or experience. It will also "indorse" licenses for however small an infringement of aerial decency; the penalties will be much more severe than those imposed on the offending motorist. It will thus be impossible for the "sunt merchant" to get into big machines, or for the absent-minded to be entrusted with valuable lives.

Little need be said on engine performance—the success of even single-engined aeroplanes speaks loudly enough. Trickiness necessarily applies only to very small scouts, where response to control must be instantaneous; adjustments are very finely set and the machine is consequently ratherumpy.

With regard to strength, during the war aeroplane construction was light and collapse not uncommon. Again, however, this applied only to single-seaters and other daylight fighters whose performances had to be enhanced by cutting down weight. The night-bomber had no reason to rise to 20,000 feet in 10 minutes; safety was its first essential, and its construction was accordingly generous.

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REVELATIONS IN HUMBERT TRIAL

A Very Seamy Side of French Life During the War, Different From That Seen in Bolo and Malvy Cases, Exposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In the course of this remarkable and extremely important trial of four men—Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches and Ladoux—concerned in different ways with the obtaining of several millions of francs from German sources for the purchase of the Paris newspaper, Le Journal, a very seamy side of French life during the war, different from the glimpses already obtained in the Bolo and Malvy trials, was gradually revealed. Hereunder, and in subsequent dispatches only the less ugly and most essential details may be presented, but the whole case, inevitable and right as it was from the point of view of French justice, determined on a great clarification, was in harsh contrast with the impressions of an optimist, who reflected at the same time that a conference was sitting hard by here in the capital with the object of promoting in some measure, however unsuccessfully, certain ideals for the better disposition of the world in the ages to come.

The Courage of France

Bolo and Malvy may have done something to hinder a complete idealization of France, so brave and steadfast in war and deep adversity, on the part of contemplative foreign peoples, and this Humbert case might do more; but those who feel any disappointment should reflect again that it needs courage on the part of France thus to expose her worst self and to go through with it to the end for her better contentment and justification in the future. The most serious charge was that against Lenoir and Desouches, being that of intelligence with the enemy, intimate and direct business contact, the same as was charged against Bolo and Duval. Pierre Lenoir, the foolish young spendthrift, living the gay life of Paris, was really in many respects the leading figure in the trial, though so much less had been heard of him than about Senator Humbert, director of Le Journal, against whom the charge was the lesser one of commerce with the enemy.

Personality and position were accountable for this circumstance, also. Mr. Humbert's great reputation, as it might be called, on his own behalf during the preliminaries, wherein he had certainly with much skill exploited to his own advantage the weak points in the prosecution. It was soon apparent that this case, apart from what may be called its seamy-sidedness, was one of strong personalities, about which there was for the moment something that was a little mysterious. Humbert, the thick, heavy, swarthy-looking man was nevertheless marvelously keen and aggressive; the others were of a very different type, and Parisians wondered how they would develop under the ordeal with which they were faced. But the newspapers (which gave more space to the case than to the Peace Conference!) indicated how the human and personal element of the case was appreciated, for the pages abounded in clever portrait sketches of the accused at different emotional moments during the trial.

Letter of "La Bonne Française"

On the second day three long hours were again taken up with the reading of the 280-page report of Captain Bouchardon, who had prepared the case against the accused. There was one feature of this report which should be quoted, and that was the code letter of "La Bonne Française," about which Mr. Humbert had been so sarcastic, which got Captain Ladoux into trouble, and the text of which had not hitherto been presented. This letter, which the "Bonne Française" sent to Mr. Humbert with a note of warning, read thus: "Our conditions are all accepted. The next egg is in a perfectly safe place in a good German bank at Cincinnati. Ten million dollars for C. and his friends, \$10,000,000 for

the banking accounts of two big bugs. Ros. saw Bul. yesterday. We must have Breyer and Antwerp. Bul. is in agreement on all other points, but will not give more than \$5,000,000 for the person and \$1,000,000 for— and his friends. Ros. has the checks all signed for the full amount.

"The movement is to begin in Paris as soon as Verdun is taken. Bul. insists that we must have Ca. with us. Bul. says that Ca. will do anything to upset Br. and Poin. As to the colonel he must be very careful that the explosions do not take place before Verdun falls, which will be in April. Be very prudent concerning persons you introduce. Do not touch N. He is crazy. As for M. he works with C. and we have not the means to do more for him. Ros. has 10,000,000 for the small fry. That should serve C. Count says M. might be approached with caution. Better let C. do this. As to Br. Bul. says it would be better to get rid of him as agreed with Miss (or Mile.) L. When all is over the Red Flag will be brought out. Do not have a meeting before the assembly. It will be safer. Colonel Masselin, who presided over the court-martial, determined that in the first place he would allow each of the four accused to make an uninterrupted statement, and then submit him to interrogations and to confront him with the other accused and anyone else considered desirable. Pierre Lenoir, the son of the wealthy advertising contractor, was taken first. This sleek, well-dressed young man, a self-admitted roué and with much of the appearance of it, carefully groomed, with his hair brushed back from his forehead, stood forward to make his statement when the question was put, "Pierre Lenoir, what have you to say?"

Lenoir's Defense

He spoke in a low and somewhat hesitating tone to begin with, but seemed to gain confidence as he went along. His uninterrupted statement was not very extensive. He insisted that in all matters he had acted in good faith. He had learned from his father that Arthur Schoeller, a Swiss manufacturer who had the best reputation, wished to buy a French newspaper so that, through this agency, he might promote his own economic interests and those of Switzerland after the war. His father, himself, and Desouches took the matter in hand, and he himself went to Berne, where he saw Schoeller in May, 1915. On June 17, in the presence of Desouches, Lenoir, signed the contract of which they were aware. The terms of the contract were drawn up by his father and Desouches in agreement with Schoeller, and he himself only signed it. Schoeller was prepared to spend 10,000,000, and he was doing good business for himself, for Le Journal before the war had been in the market at a higher figure.

At the request of Desouches, he, Lenoir, went in July to see Mr. Letellier, proprietor of Le Journal. The money had come from Switzerland. Mr. Letellier gave him his word that the business was going through. It was about that time that Desouches, unknown to him, entered into communication with Mr. Humbert through the medium of his friend, Mr. Baumann. Mr. Humbert, by means which he had not been able to understand, had come to negotiate with Mr. Letellier for the purchase of Le Journal. As for himself, the part he played in connection with Le Journal was almost nil. Little by little Mr. Humbert's hostility toward him increased. Early in December, 1915, when out of sorts, he ceded his shares to Mr. Humbert.

He considered the Schoeller affair as perfectly correct, and, if there was anything wrong about it, he had had no part in it. Then came the first question of the prosecution, put in the form of quite a lengthy statement, which the prisoner was asked to assent to or refute. "You have antecedents which are at least doubtful in the matter of money. Your habitual course of procedure is to negotiate with people who are not aware of your legal status, subject to your father. You afterward cause your legal adviser to intervene on your behalf and thus bring about either the canceling of your engagements or advantageous transactions. That is the way in which you acted in a Gotschel affair. In the case of Le Journal you also caused your lawyer, Mr. Brunet, to intervene. So in the same way in the matter of the house that you gave to Mrs. d'Arlix and the proprietorship of which you now claim." Lenoir's simple reply to this statement was "Yes, there is a case going on." In answer to another question, he said that in 1915 his income consisted of 4000 francs a month given him by his father.

His Missions Abroad

Then Lenoir explained how, though he was supposed to be attached to the army at the beginning of the war, he was not called upon till two or three years later. In the meantime he became chauffeur to Captain Ladoux, a reader at the telegraphic censorship at the Bourse office, and did some work in the "English week" always being free from Saturdays to Mondays. Then he was absent on long journeys to Switzerland. He went once on the verbal authorization of Captain Ladoux. In August, 1915, Mr. Humbert, then holding an official position, proposed that he should again go on a mission. Another time he himself asked that he might be sent, and afterward furnished a report in which he supplied all the intelligence he had collected. This report had since been characterized as puerile. When he came back from Switzerland

he complained of having been received coldly by the French legation there. He went to Switzerland under his own name, but he did not stay more than a day in a place, and so, not taking rooms, it was not necessary to give his name. The reason why he had traveled under the name of Muller was because he took the place of some one else with that name in a sleeping-car, and had to stick to it.

He was then examined about his lady friends, as to whom the prosecution suggests that he made damaging admissions to two of them concerning the origin of the money that came from Switzerland, and that he was afraid they would disclose to others what he had told them. He wrote extraordinary letters to his mother explaining his fears about these women. Mr. Humbert's counsel demanded that these letters should be read, but the other lawyers protested as there were 230 of them! Mr. Moro Gaffieri, however, said they would stay there till July if it were necessary to ascertain the truth.

INCOME TAX LAW OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The Alabama Bankers Convention in session here passed a resolution by a viva voce vote opposing the enactment of an income tax law by the Alabama Legislature.

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MADRID'S IMPOSING
POST OFFICE READY

Though It Has Taken Many Years to Build, Due Partly to Spanish Inertia, It Is One of the Best Equipped in the World

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—The opening of a new post office in a big city might not seem to people who are not of that city to be an affair of much consequence. In the case of Madrid, however, it certainly is. In the first place the post office itself is an exceptionally fine institution, and in the second, the circumstances which attend its erection and opening are quite extraordinary. As proof of this a foreigner who has been to Madrid at any time within the last seven or eight years and is now told that the new post office in the Spanish capital is actually finished and that the postal service is being worked from there, may have difficulty in believing that this is really the case until confronted with such evidence as is here furnished.

A Long-Standing Joke

Not only is the post office finished and the service working there, but the King, Queen and other distinguished personages have been to the place and conducted some sort of a formal inauguration. There is really no doubt about it. And so one of the old jokes that the Madrileños have been making against themselves and their governmental methods for some years past, making it with a peculiar frankness and courage, as of a people who knew that some of their own defects were long past any power of explanation and must be admitted with a laugh and a good grace, can be made no more. The truth is that it had almost become a tradition that the new post office, which long ago in the dim past was started on the borders of the Prado, the finest site in Madrid, would never be finished.

Every visitor to Madrid for many years past has pointed out to him this unfinished building by the Prado, which seemed to embrace the nucleus of a very fine and imposing establishment. The walls were built up at an early stage, but then there was a stoppage and for long periods at a time no work was done upon it. The explanation offered was that the budget estimates for such things had in some way been outrun, or that the post office money had been transferred to some other cause, which was more pressing, and so the work had to be suspended. A traveler who went there one year, and then again in the next following, and noticed that hardly a stone or a plank had been added to the building and asked the reason why, was told wearily, "Dinero! dinero! Ninguno dinero!"—that it was all a question of the money, and there was none of it.

But how a government and a capital should not have enough money to build a post office that was needed and which was begun has always been a mystery. Yet so it was. When officials and authorities were asked when the new post office would really be finished they used to say "Mañana, quiza" in just the old Spanish way, indicating that perhaps on the morrow it would really be completed. But after the lapse of years they ceased to make even this Spanish prophecy or anticipation, and some of them then said frankly that it would never be finished, but that in its half-done state it would remain as one of the finest conceivable monuments, in the most noble situation, that could ever be erected to celebrate the gigantic difficulties with which Spain was confronted in the twentieth century in overcoming her own inertia.

A Building Worth Waiting For

In the last year or two, however, there has been a change, and work on the building has been steadily and persistently practiced. For this there have been two or three reasons. Work has had to be found for the unemployed. Then the time of European peace and

reconstruction was coming on, and Spain has felt it to be desirable to furnish up her capital in every way. Then there is also the important consideration that it has been arranged that the next International Postal Congress shall be held at Madrid. Not long ago a rumor was current that a change had been made in this arrangement and that the congress would be held at Lausanne instead, but this was promptly denied, and it was asserted that the gathering would take place in the Spanish capital. This now seems settled, and of course in such circumstances it is highly necessary that Spain should have something to show the postal people from other parts that would interest them. It may be said at once that the new post office has been well worth waiting for. Now that it is finished and in operation, it is seen that it is not only one of the very finest buildings in all Spain, but that it has a just claim to be regarded as one of the handsomest and best equipped post offices in the whole world. It occupies a space of 12,000 square meters, which is greater than that of any public building in Madrid, except the royal palace. It has been designed and carried through by the architects, Messrs. Palacios and Otamendi, and it does them great credit. The architecture is a fusion of the Spanish styles of the sixteenth century, Moorish, Gothic, and Renaissance, which fusion is sometimes referred to as the style of the (Roman) Catholic kings. It has very imposing frontages and a fine interior.

A Magnificent Hall

The chief entrance is made from the Plaza del Castelar, and one walks into a magnificent hall which is divided into three great sections, one for letters, another for telephones, and the third for telegraph service. Without leaving this hall or passing through corridors or going up staircases the public have here all the resources of the Spanish service within a few paces of each other. It is constructed of marble, bronze and crystal, and is as handsome as it is good. Behind this hall are various departments, chief of them being that of the letter distribution which goes by the name of the Sala de Batalla, and which is in immediate communication with the hall itself. Then there is the savings bank, which occupies another great department opening out to the Alcala, and the department for international correspondence which is entered from the Prado. In one of the great towers are installed the international telephone department and the wireless telegraphy department.

As an indication of the complete manner in which the place is equipped, it may be mentioned that there are three large writing halls. Two of them are for the general public, one being supplied with a special service staff through whose instrumentality letters and small packets may be directed and sent from here to any part of the city. Here the Madrileño may come to write letters and send them off. The third of the writing halls is thoughtfully dedicated to the use of the press. It has been urged that the newspaper writers and correspondents have often to do their work, especially that of telegraphing, under great difficulties, and sometimes after attending meetings their telegrams have had to be prepared on the counters of post offices and under other conditions equally disadvantageous. So far as Madrid is concerned that will be the case no longer, for here quite a luxurious department, well and comfortably furnished and equipped with writing tables, paper racks and everything necessary for the newspaper-writing business is provided.

To all this has to be added the important fact that a really superb system of heating and ventilation has been put in, such as one as only the Banco Español del Río de la Plata and the Teatro Real can boast of. It has been considered that these points are of particular importance in the case of a building through which the crowds are continually surging. By the elaborate system that has been installed the air that is taken in from the outside is passed through a carbon filter, then through a water screen where it is given the required humidity and next through a warming chamber after which it is conducted along channels under the floors and then into others behind the walls from which it is ejected into the various

departments. It is a development in hygiene which is a welcome sign in Madrid.

The formal opening of the post office was made, as stated, by the King and Queen, with whom were the Princess Beatrice, the Queen's mother, the Marquessa de Torreñilla and the Duquesa de San Carlos. They were received by the Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction, the Director-General of Posts, Mr. Navarro Reyter, and other officials. The galleries round the great hall were occupied by school children and orphans of old post office employees, who cheered them according to custom. The first department that their Majesties visited after looking round the great hall was the press room, where the King entered into conversation with various journalists who were at work there, asking them what they were writing about and remarking "So this is the place where you give political color to the news!"

Don Alfonso asked many questions of a technical character when he went into the cable room, and was greatly pleased with all that he saw. Eventually the royal party took part in a nice little ceremony in the savings bank department where a number of little packets containing sums of money were distributed among the children, the King himself handing a packet to each child. There was a royal lunch in the building, and then the new post office of Madrid, duly and properly inaugurated, set forth on its long duty as one of the chief institutions in the new and reconstructed Madrid. Finis coronat opus! was the sentiment of all who had watched and waited as this long-drawn-out process of post office construction was at last completed.

IRISH REPUBLICAN
EXECUTIVE APPOINTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The official report of Dall Eirann, which had been sitting recently, has been issued in Irish and English, the English translation being as follows: "Dall Eirann met in private session, the sittings extending over four days. The term of office of the executive having expired, a motion conveying the appreciation of the House regarding the immense progress they had succeeded in making was adopted with acclamation."

"The following executive was then chosen in accordance with the Constitution: Eamonn de Valera, President (East Clare, East Mayo); Arthur Griffith (East Cavan and Tyrone N. W.); Cathal Brugha (Waterford County); Count Plunkett (Roscommon); Countess Markievicz (St. Patrick's); Eoin MacNeill (National Union and Derry City); William Cosgrave (Kilkenny City); Michael O'Connell (Cork, South). Also appointed as additional departmental directors: L. Ginnell (Westmeath); R. C. Barton (West Wicklow); E. Blythe (North Monaghan)."

"Committees were appointed to consider and report on the following questions: (a) the treatment of prisoners in Belfast and elsewhere, and the cases of the Tipperary children at present in custody; (b) local government. The question of the occupation of land and of increased tillage was also gone into, and a committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture to investigate the various aspects and report in due course to the House."

The next session will be a public one.

NATIONALIZING THE
COAL INDUSTRY

British Commission Resumes the Hearing of Evidence on Subject of Full Nationalization and Also, Government Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Coal Industry Commission recently resumed its sittings in public, in the King's Robing Room at the House of Lords. The commission will be engaged in taking evidence on the second stage of the inquiry, namely, that dealing with nationalization.

Mr. Justice Sankey is the president, and the other members of the commission are: Representing coal owners: Mr. J. T. Forgie (Scottish Coal Owners), Mr. R. W. Cooper (chairman of South Moor Colliery Company), and Mr. Evan Williams (South Wales Coal Owners Association).

Representing miners: Mr. Robert Smillie, president; Mr. Herbert Smith, vice-president, and Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; and Sir Leo Chiozza Money. Nominated by the government: The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Sir A. Duckham (director-general of aircraft production), Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. R. H. Tawney (member of the labor and industrial section of the Advisory Council on Reconstruction), and Sir Allan M. Smith (chairman of the managing committee, Engineering Employers' Federation).

In opening the proceedings the chairman announced that they had first of all thought it wise to call a number of gentlemen who were "scientific economists," that was to say, men who had no practical experience with coal mines, but who were textbook writers, professors and other learned persons who treated of the subject of nationalization generally. These witnesses, he said, would include professors from the universities of Cambridge, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other universities, and from the London School of Economics. Later on one member of their commission, Mr. Sidney Webb, would give his views from the witness box and offer himself for cross-examination. Mr. Webb would give his views not only generally on the subject of nationalization, but would deal specifically with nationalization of the particular industry with which the commission was concerned.

Expert Evidence Called

The first witness was Mr. Arthur Cecil Pigou, professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge, and fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Pigou propounded six alterations of the present system of working the industry. He believed full nationalization presented possibilities of results better than any other plan could offer. He laid particular emphasis, however, on the fact that a Ministry of Mines might tend to stereotype methods and appliances by eliminating the competitive incentive to individual enterprise.

Comparing full nationalization with a system of government ownership, plus private working of conditional leases, Professor Pigou said that the success of the lease system depended partly on how far competition between the separate lease-holding companies would really be maintained. He con-

demned the system of unification in a private combine under state auspices, considering it would create a dangerously powerful monopoly. Other plans he mentioned provided for the transference, by purchase, of the mines to a special "public utility" authority, or the continuance of mines in private ownership working under government control. The great objection to the last-named plan, he thought, was that the existence of so much control would sap private initiative, while the existence of so much private power would prevent the full benefits of unification from being reached.

Another plan was for the government to purchase a controlling interest in all mines, and to appoint representatives on the boards of directors. Theoretically this would enable the government to do everything that it could do after full purchase, but Professor Pigou considered it would be very difficult to work the plan fairly. He expressed himself as distinctly opposed to government conduct of the export industry, which, he maintained, might lead to political difficulties, particularly when the purchasers were foreign governments.

A Ministry of Mines

Cross-examined, Professor Pigou said it would be quite possible to nationalize the coal mines and run them under a Ministry of Mines and yet sell the coal to a series of export firms, who would undertake the whole export business themselves. In this way the government would not be implicated in the transaction.

Questioned by Mr. Frank Hodges as to whether he was aware that there was a strong feeling among the workers that they should take over the mining industry, and if he would regard it as a serious danger if the workers took over the industry exclusively and owned it without regard to the Nation, Professor Pigou replied in the affirmative.

Further questioned whether he would prefer syndicalism, which was ownership of the property by men engaged in it, or ownership of the property by the Nation, controlled jointly by the men engaged in it, witness replied it would depend largely on the terms on which the thing was taken over. If there was to be unified control he considered it should be unified through the Nation, rather than through the private concern.

Before the close of the sitting, Sir William J. Ashley, vice-principal and professor of commerce at the University of Birmingham, presented a memorandum on the nationalization of the coal industry. He said it was evident that, however weighty might have been the arguments in favor of a single authority based on the importance of the Nation's fuel, the economy of large-scale undertakings and other considerations, the British coal industry before the war had not in fact reached by internal evolution a

situation in which the imposition of a single authority had become relatively easy.

Comparing the British industry with the German coal industry, Sir William said that combination had been facilitated in Germany, both by the geographical condition which gave each of the chief fields a quasi monopoly over a large contiguous territory, and by the historical conditions which had brought it about that the mining concerns were few in number and mostly large in size. Apparently there were no more than 85 concerns engaged in the Westphalian trade and 15 in the Silesian. Britain, with its approximately 1500 separate concerns, presented a marked contrast, and it was notorious that nothing in the way of commercial combinations between the several coal owners had ever been attempted.

A Single Authority

Remarking that the commission was already committed to the establishment of a single authority, Sir William said the real question now at issue was whether in the constitution of the authority the present private ownership of the mines should be retained, or whether the present property interest should be purchased by the state. For the sake of convenience he proposed to designate these alternatives simply as nationalization and unification.

The following were among the possible merits of unification as compared with nationalization. 1. It avoids the necessity for valuing the property interests together with the large financial operations involved in national purchase. 2. It retains in some measure the influence of the existing motives of self-interest on the part of the existing owners. 3. It does not directly involve the national government in the difficulties and probable odium incident to the determination of the price to be charged from time to time to the industrial users of coal. 4. It does not directly involve the national government in the difficulties and probable international complications incident to the revaluation of the export of coal with respect to quantity, direction, and price.

He thought, however, unification had the very great merit of retaining the present apparent conflict of interests between coal owners and miners, and all the difficulties apparently inseparable in this industry through the adjustment of wages with proprietary interest.

If nationalization should be recommended, he considered it would seem to be desirable that in the form of control which was set up the consumer should be definitely represented. It would, he thought, be well to give representatives of the consumers, as such, a share in determining prices, or at any rate a regular opportunity of expressing their opinions with respect to proposed changes in price.

AIRCRAFT AS AID
IN MAKING MAPS

Experimental Program Is Urged by United States Officials With View of Proving Their Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Asking the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to take its part in making such tests by aeroplane as may be feasible in connection with surveying and mapping, Col. E. Lester Jones, superintendent of the survey, speaking at the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress here, expressed the conviction that aircraft will prove a valuable aid in the map-making expeditions of the future.

Paul Favour, former chief of the photograph section of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, said aerial photographing was certain to play a dominating part in future map-making and surveying.

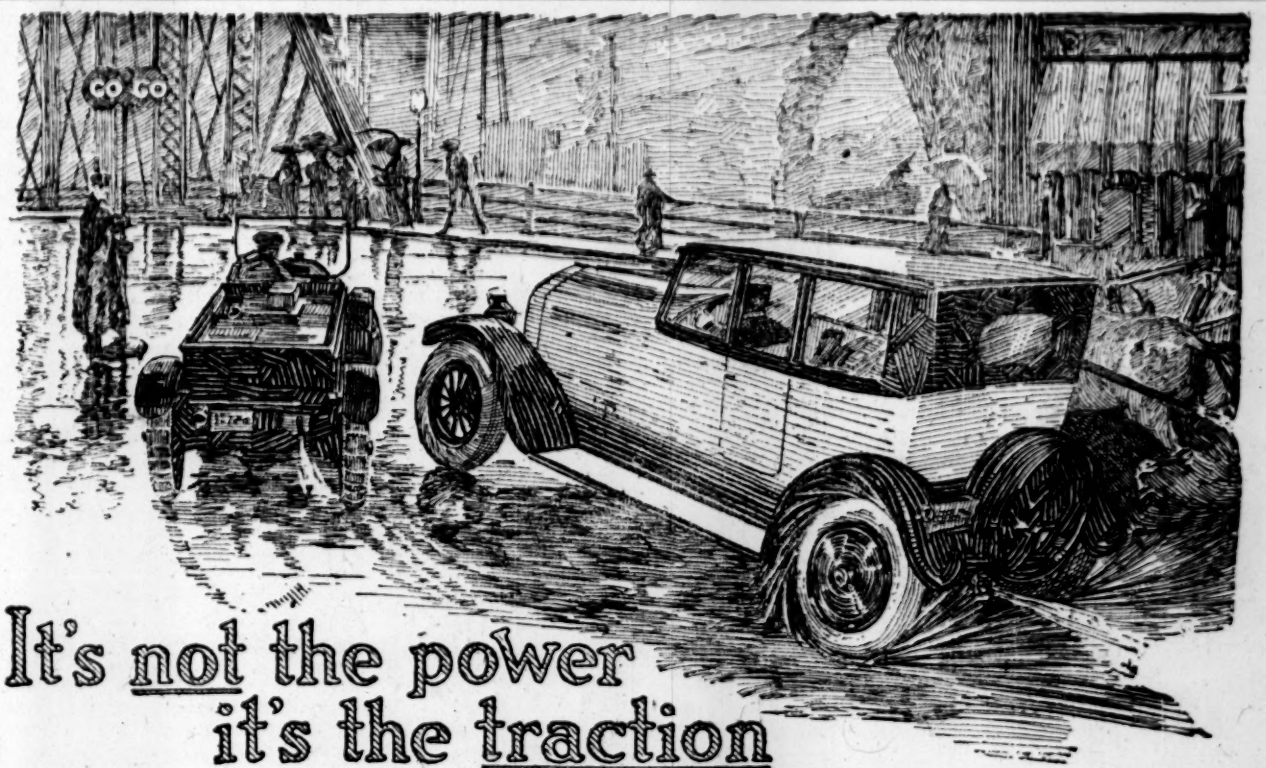
Colonel Jones said that not more than 30 or 35 per cent of the United States was now adequately mapped; only about 40 per cent of the 3,000,000 square miles of the country was mapped both as to horizontal positions of the features and the elevations by contours of hills, ridges, valleys, etc. Some of the surveyed areas would have to be resurveyed because the original work was done when methods were not as refined and demands of map users not as exacting as now.

It was not believed that the aeroplane, unsupported by other surveying, could give the final accuracy required in original surveys. But by its means could be made a map that would be much better than those in existence, covering those areas not topographically mapped.

The coast line had been mapped, but the sea had caused many large changes. Fire Island entrance, Long Island, New York, for instance, was changed in position about four miles in 50 years. Such changes were so rapid that frequent re-surveys had to be made so that information given to the navigator might be accurate.

If a portion of the shore line should be inspected with a view to determining whether its map should be revised, an aeroplane could make a series of photographs along the coast, and a comparison of these with the original map would show definitely where changes had been brought about.

Mr. Favour said the rapidly with which topographic surveying could be accomplished by means of aeroplane and camera made possible work superior to that done merely by engineers equipped with transits, levels, and plane tables. He thought such work to be of sufficient importance to warrant an extensive experimental program.



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it's the traction

Here's the Story—

The above illustration

was suggested by a well known business man who was standing on the curb at the foot of a sharp incline leading to a bridge spanning a river. The scene made such an impression upon him that he described it to us in detail and urged us to picture it in an ad so that all motorists might learn the lesson he got from it. "I always put on Weed Tire Chains when the roads are wet and slippery."

"The bridge had just swung closed and the policeman had given the 'Go' signal. All the motor cars, motor trucks and wagons, a long line of them, started ahead, but right in front of me stood a big car—a beauty—which seemed to me to have as much power as a locomotive, but she didn't move a foot. Stood like she was anchored, and I judged the 'clutch was slipping' until I realized that all this time the rear wheels were 'spinning' on the cobble stones like a windmill."

"It surprised me to see a small-powered delivery truck with a heavy load turn out and go by the big car and up the grade without any trouble. Then I noticed that the cars that were moving were equipped with Weed Chains while the big car had nothing but slippery, bare tires."

"Here was the driver of the big car, with all its tremendous power, standing still, wasting time and wearing out his tires spinning on a rough uneven road. And when I thought of what those big 36x5 tires cost and how they were being ruined, it taught me a lesson I will never forget."

"In the past few years I have read over and over again how Weed Chains gave positive traction and prevented slipping and skidding, but I never saw it so vividly portrayed."

"If every motorist could see it in the same way, not a single one would attempt to drive on slippery streets or pavements without Weed Tire Chains."

We are glad to put our friend's story into print and hope the lesson will "strike home" to a lot of drivers who have been either careless or indifferent about using Weed Chains—one of the most important factors in safe motoring.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

H. L. GOTTFREDSON
IS ONLY VETERAN

University of Wisconsin Has Many Tennis Players Out for the Varsity, but They Are Below Championship Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—In lawn tennis, as in other sports, University of Wisconsin will have to assume a secondary standing in Intercollegiate Conference A. A. circles. With one veteran, H. L. Gottfredson '19, back in college, it looked as though there was a chance for the title, but defeat in the first dual meet with Northwestern University, May 17, has tended to make the prospects less bright.

Material is always plentiful at Wisconsin, with tennis the most popular and the most played game; but material, while good, is not up to a championship caliber, and as in other sports, the Badgers have to content themselves with being good losers.

Gottfredson played last year with A. C. Nielson and placed near the top of the Conference list. He is up to form this season, but went down before his Northwestern opponent in his first match. It is in the doubles that Gottfredson plays his best, and with a good playing mate he can usually be counted on to put up an exhibition of consistent and effective playing.

A. H. Taylor '20 is showing up as the best singles man. He won his match at Northwestern and has been improving his play throughout the season. With Gottfredson in the doubles the match does not work smoothly enough to assure the most effective playing.

Two quality men of ability are available for the team, and before the Conference meet may replace one of the men now slated as regulars. E. P. Helffer '19 has been a consistent winner in most of his matches, but lost out to Taylor in the elimination games. W. M. Fanning '21 has shown good form, but lacks the experience of the other players. He is counted on for next year.

The Badgers with their lineup of men are not counting too strongly on a high place in the coming Conference games. Coach G. E. Linden is striving to smooth some of the rough playing in the doubles and in the single playing of his four best men before the Conference meet.

AWARD YALE CUP
TO HUNTINGTON

Challenge Trophy Goes to the Winner of Race for School Eight in Annual Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Poor weather conditions continued throughout the second day of the annual Harvard University invitation crew regatta held on the Charles River here yesterday, but despite this fact, which practically eliminated all spectators except the most enthusiastic followers of the sport, the oarsmen performed in good style and several interesting races resulted.

In the first event on the day's program, the novice singles race, J. H. Vincent '21 easily defeated the rest of the entries and crossed the line well in advance of E. B. Fries '21, who finished second, and several lengths ahead of J. M. Plummer '22, who was the third man to cross the finish line. The race started off with but little to choose between the contestants, but soon after the first quarter of the distance had been rowed, Vincent increased his stroke and forced steadily away from his rivals. Plummer made a strong attempt to cut down the distance which separated him from Fries, but the latter spurred also and held his advantage to the end.

The wherry races proved to be one of the most interesting events of the afternoon, and the race was won by R. S. Whitney unc., who after a gallant effort crossed the finish line but a short length ahead of J. Codman '22. Whitney handled his boat with skill, and provided a surprise for the followers of the Crutcher school, by its victory in this event won the award of the Yale challenge cup.

The final winners nosed into the lead early in the race, but were displaced by the Noble and Greenough oarsmen before the first half of the distance had been covered. After the halfway mark was passed the lead was taken by first one shell and then the other, the boats continually changing places until the Huntington school eight made its spurt. All other shells which were expected to participate in this event decided at the last minute to remain out.

The closing race on Thursday's schedule was the clash between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshman shell and the Tufts varsity crew, which was won by the former oarsmen by a safe margin of two lengths. Stone School was also expected to enter in this event but likewise decided not to compete.

This afternoon the events planned are as follows:

Friday
3:30 p. m.—Comp. race.
4:00 p. m.—Double sculls.
5:00 p. m.—Junior eights.

ANNUAL SPRING
DAY AT CORNELL

Crew Races With Princeton and Baseball Game With Yale Are to Be the Chief Athletic Features at Ithaca Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—All Cornell is looking forward with pleasure to the revival here tomorrow of "Spring Day," for many years the big spring festival at the university, which is to be restored to all of its pre-war gaiety and interest, and will take on, in addition to its pre-war features, many social enterprises. The faculty has ruled that today and tomorrow are to be university holidays.

Of course the principal attractions of the big day will be the athletic contests and the Spring Day circus on Alumni Field, the receipts from which will be turned over to the treasury of the athletic association.

The two big events on the purely athletic program are the baseball game with Yale, to be played early in the afternoon, and the varsity and freshman crew races with Princeton to be rowed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon over the two-mile course on the east side of the lake, ending at McKinney's point, about two miles north of this city.

The Cornell baseball team, can hardly be hopeful of victory in the Yale game because rain has disrupted so much of its practical schedule and prevented so many of the games that the team has never yet had a chance to get together. Coach A. H. Sharpe has striven hard in recent weeks to strengthen the team's batting, and he has some hopes that Cornell will make a rather better showing against the blue than the season's record would seem to indicate.

Interested in Crews

Cornellians are much more interested in the crew races than they are in the baseball game, because this will be the only racing program for the crews this year, and alumni as well as undergraduates are very curious to know just what has been accomplished by C. E. Courtney and John Hoyle this year in their task of rehabilitating Cornell rowing. No other sport makes quite the appeal to Cornellians as rowing, because of all sports it was the first in which Cornell attained supremacy, and it is the one sport in which Cornell has been longest among the leaders. There is a sentimental interest involved in the regatta far beyond its importance as a race, for C. E. Courtney has again taken the helm as active coach of the Cornell navy. He has come out of the retirement he voluntarily sought at the end of the 1916 season, and the crews that represent Cornell are selected, developed, trained, and advised by the "Old Man." Naturally Cornellians are greatly interested in ascertaining whether Courtney can do what he did for two decades before the war, turn out crews from which there were no better in the country.

Associate Coach John Collier, who arrived on the scene Monday to help in the final development of the crews, expressed satisfaction and admiration for what Courtney had accomplished with green material and under the disadvantage of a late start. The crews needed only warm weather, he said, to bring out their full possibilities. While such weather has not been vouchsafed them, the conditions have been quite a bit better than they were in the month preceding, and the crews have actually made marked progress this week.

Although Princeton has been defeated by Yale and Pennsylvania, Cornell men look for the Tiers to row their best race of the year here. A close contest is expected in both varsity and freshman races.

MARKSMANSHIP DATE NAMED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—National marksmanship matches will begin Aug. 25 at the conclusion of the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, the United States Navy Department announces. The arms used will be the United States rifle, model of 1903, and any 45-caliber pistol or revolver having a barrel not more than 10 inches long. There will be individual and team competition. The rifle matches will include rapid fire at 200 yards and slow fire at 500 and 1000 yards, and the pistol competition both slow and rapid fire at 25 yards.

RUTGERS WINS EASILY
NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—Taking all but three of the first places, the Rutgers College track team, which won the Middle States championship last Saturday, easily defeated Swarthmore College in their dual meet Wednesday, 57½ points to 28½.

GAINESVILLE COLLEGE MAN
RICHMOND, third baseman on the University of Florida baseball team, has been ordered to report for a tryout with the New York Giants at the close of the university year, about June 1.

PITTSFIELD SIGNS MANAGER
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—The Pittsfield Club of the Eastern Baseball League has signed Joseph Birmingham, former manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club as playing manager.

RED SOX DROP TO
SECOND DIVISION

Chicago White Sox Increase Lead and Cleveland Tops New York for Second Honors

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	17	8	.680
Cleveland	14	8	.636
New York	10	6	.625
St. Louis	10	11	.476
Boston	9	10	.476
Washington	8	11	.421
Detroit	8	14	.363
Philadelphia	4	14	.222

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Detroit 5, Boston 3
Chicago 1, New York 0
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2
St. Louis 5, Washington 4

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit
New York at Chicago
Philadelphia at Cleveland
Washington at St. Louis

DETROIT DEFEATS RED SOX
DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers bunched hits in the seventh inning Thursday, when they got three runs. These with three other runs scored at opportune times gave them the game with the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 3. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 1 0 1 0 0 3 1—5 9 3
Boston.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 9 3
Batteries—Levy and Almsmith; Jones and Walters. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK
CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Americans outbatted the Chicago White Sox Thursday, but the local team won through a combination of errors by the visitors in the first inning and some clever work by the locals. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 1 0 1 0 0 3 1—5 9 3
Boston.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 9 3
Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Quinn, Morridge and Ruel. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

CLEVELAND TAKES GAME 3 TO 2
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Americans had to expend themselves to their utmost in a 10-inning game Thursday to defeat the Philadelphia Athletics, who showed brilliant form at times. The locals made four errors. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 8 4
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Kinney, Geary and McAvoy. Umpires—Chill and Evans.

ST. LOUIS WINS GAME 5 TO 4
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Washington Americans got a fine lead over the St. Louis Browns Thursday afternoon, but the locals settled down and nosed out the visitors, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—5 9 0
Washington.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Gallia, Kooch, Stohrer, and Mayer. Seaver; Johnson, Pichlich and Agnew. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

IRELAND SECURES A
DRAW WITH SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—Several changes were made in the association football team which represented Scotland in the international game with Ireland at Belfast on April 19, and as a result, in the opinion of critics, Ireland was allowed to make a draw that would otherwise not have been possible. Whether that is so, the fact remains that the match was a disappointing display according to international standards, despite the encouragement of the great crowd which gathered to watch the first match of a representative character to be played in Ireland since 1914. The game took place on the ground of the Linfield Club, which had three representatives in the Irish team.

The feature of the game was Brownlie's successful save from a penalty kick taken by Rollo and awarded against Marshall, the Scottish right-back, this being the nearest approach to a score on the part of either team.

Ireland—Scott (Belfast Celtic); McCracken (Newcastle United) and Rollo (Linfield); McCandless (Linfield), Scraggs (Glenrath), and Emerson (Glenrath); McKinnon (Belfast Celtic) and Lacey (Linfield); Halligan (Hull City); Hamill (Belfast Celtic) and Kerr (Belfast Celtic). Scotland—Brownlie (Morton); Marshall (St. Mirren) and Blair (Rangers); Gordon (Rangers). McNamee (Hamilton Academicals), and McMillan (Partick Thistle); Donaldson (Bolton Wanderers) and Crooke (Ayr United); Richardson (Ayr United); Cairns (Rangers) and McPhail (Kilmarnock). Referee—Mr. W. Cowan (Belfast).

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Director General of Railroads

BRITISH GOLFING
IS BEING REVIVED

In 1914, When the Great War Started, This Game Appeared to Be at Its Zenith in All Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For a proper understanding and appreciation of the important situation as regards the game of golf at this moment, it is necessary to recall, however briefly, what has really happened since 1914 when, so far as Britain is concerned, at any rate, a veil was laid over the links and its people which was not lifted up again until shortly before Easter this year.

In 1914 it really seemed that golf, not merely in Great Britain but in other countries, was at its zenith, for the two major championships, and especially the amateur, had an international quality they had never possessed before. At the amateur championship at Sandwich in Kent there were a few entries from the continent of Europe, various from India and the British colonies; but, more interesting and important, such a considerable corps of the best amateur players from the United States as well to justify the term that was commonly used concerning their visit, that it was an "invasion."

There were the three stars of American amateur golf, Charles Evans Jr., Francis Ouimet, and J. D. Travers. These, champions all, were in the van, and they were accompanied to the English shores by a large contingent of American players who were scarcely inferior to themselves, and who might indeed at any tournament, by dint of a little extra form, supersede them. As a matter of fact, one of them, Harold Weber, from the Toledo district, lasted longer in the competition than the others. Fredrick Herreshoff and Fraser Hale, who once at Garden City made a terrific fight of it for the United States amateur championship with W. J. Travis, were among those others.

Wonderful Golf Gathering

It was a wonderful gathering of golfers, players of the world game, from the four corners of the world itself, as one dares to say, and they played for that championship on soil that is hallowed by English history, for the Sandwich links is laid out on flats and sandhills which in the time of Caesar were below the sea, the Roman ships sailing above the existing course to the Richborough hard by, which was a great Roman stronghold. It was near here that Caesar first landed, and it is odd to recall that, such are the whims of circumstance, there might perhaps have been no Sandwich course but for the sinking of a certain ship at the mouth of the harbor of Sandwich which caused sand to collect round about it, and more sand, and the sand again until a sandy island came up, and that increased and spread, so that in time the thriving little port of Sandwich was left far inland, where it is now. Instead the great dunes came up, all golden sand; but they seemed to matter nothing to Sandwich then, and the old town, ruined, slept. People could soon walk for a mile or two over where the sea had been, from the place where the ship went down.

In the course of time history had much to do with Sandwich. It was, to use the war term, a veritable salient, or jumping-off place for the attacks of England on France. The early kings of England made much use of it. Here came back Edward the Third with his Queen, after having sailed from Sandwich only a little while before, and in the meantime having taken Calais; here the Black Prince brought King John of France a prisoner. The kings and queens of England were happy always to bestow their personal patronage on Sandwich; Queen Elizabeth would sleep there.

Not only in history, but in romantic legend does this place abound, and many say that upon all counts it is the most historical part of England, this patch of sandhills on the coast of Kent, a few miles north of Dover. Golf, through the wonderful course on it belonging to the Royal St. George's Club, brought back a little prosperity to the sleeping Sandwich; but the war did more, for near here a great war port has been established since 1914, and it was from this that great barges sailed across the Channel bearing complete railway trains upon them. But it was on this place

that there assembled the greatest and most representative gathering of international golfers that was ever known, in the third week of May, only 12 weeks before the beginning of the war. From the shoreward holes like the long thirteenth, from the sixth tee and other points, the coast of France could easily be seen on a clear day, and it was the convention, as one might say, of players to look for it and remark upon it; at night the flashes from the Dunkerque lighthouse were easily to be seen.

Scotsman Won Title

These things of such tremendous significance, as it seems now, had none, then, in those days of May, when the Americans, the British, and others played for that championship, and a little Scotsman won. But the great majority of the players have been fighting since; some have won great military honors. I believe that young Fraser Hale, the American player I have mentioned, was the first American golfer of any account to cross the Atlantic for the fighting fields. Of the eight players who reached the sixth round in this championship, the surely remarkable proportion of three made the greatest sacrifice in the war, and they live in memory only as brilliant triumphs of the splendid sport. These were L. A. Phillips, a Welsh champion of the past; John Graham, generally regarded as the best amateur player of his time, and Norman F. Hunter, a highly distinguished and popular golfer, who was captain of the Sunningdale Golf Club at the time, and who was well known in the United States, having taken part in the national championship at Wheaton, Illinois, in 1912; and in various other American tournaments of smaller account.

However, one only calls up these reminders and lays a little stress on this championship at Sandwich because it represented, as we said, the zenith, and was virtually the leaving-off place, as it were, before the war. It is from there we begin again, and while, for the beauty and joy of the game, we wish immediately to reconstruct that old atmosphere which was so splendid at Sandwich that week, we must at the same time consider the peculiar faults that were evidently in existence then, and in our national and international reconstruction, remedy them. Sandwich instantly reminds us of many things. After that week there was the open championship at Prestwick in Scotland, a somewhat scrambling affair, there was the French amateur championship at Versailles, with two Americans in the final, and Francis Ouimet a winner; there was the French open championship at Le Touquet; there was a summer of many delights, and just when golfers were packing bags and stealing away to the lovely links on Scottish shores, there came the crash.

Some of the minor championships, such as the Welsh, the Irish open amateur, and many late summer events of importance remained to be decided, but they were all immediately canceled. For a few weeks minor club competitions lingered on; but, with a quickening realization of the mighty issues at stake, they soon gave way also, and there were no more competitions—until the other day at Sandy Lodge, when there was a rebeginning with one for soldiers and navy men back from the war. With no murmurs and no misgivings so far as the game itself was concerned, the sport on its competitive side was shut down absolutely.

Club Match Renewed
The curious circumstance has been brought to my attention that at the time war was declared there was a competition in progress in the Edinburgh district among the clubs with courses of their own there, the play being by two pairs of foursomes in each match upon a system which is peculiar to Scotland, but very popular in that country. It was a club championship, and was only partly played when the great interruption came and was not completed then. The other day it was resumed at the place where it was left off four and a half years previously and duly finished, the Mortonhall club beating the Murrayfield by 7 and 5.

I can tell of another championship that was unfinished because of the beginning of the war—the German! It was being played at Hamburg, and there were British competitors, though in the quality sense they were not of much account, the German championship only ranking as a fourth-class event. Two or three rounds had been played, and then, though war was still undeclared, the

signs were unmistakable and the German players had enough of the golfing brotherhood in them at all events to advise their British opponents to get home quickly, while they had the chance, which they did accordingly.

For exercise and relaxation and an honest and fair enjoyment of a good sport that could do no harm to any patriotism, the game was continued in private matches and as between friends; but the more public sort of thing we have been describing and all show of golf management were shut down. The Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews which, though a somewhat arbitrarily constituted body, stands as the ruling authority, if there is such a thing in Great Britain, became much scattered and met no more. Consequently when, early in the war, the United States Golf Association, in the pursuance of its official and friendly relations with the Rules Committee, approached it on the dear old question of the stymie, which the Americans would abolish and the British cling to as to their most ancient beliefs, St. Andrews had perforce to answer that the war had claimed its committee, that there was no authority in being, and that the question of the stymie, important as it might be, must wait until the question of the Germans had been satisfactorily solved.

CHELSEA WILL MEET FULHAM IN CUP FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Chelsea and Fulham qualified to meet in the final tie for the Victory association football cup open to the London clubs, by defeating Crystal Palace and Tottenham Hotspurs, April 19.

Chelsea won by 4 goals to 0 in their encounter with the Palace; but it is only fair to state that the defeated team were for a considerable portion of their game without the services of two of their players. With only three forwards on the field their attack was completely devoid of sting, and it is acknowledged that the score against the side might have been considerably heavier, but for the splendid display given by J. T. Alderson in the Palace goal and the easing up of the Chelsea team when they had made victory secure.

Fifty thousand spectators were present at the game between Fulham and Tottenham Hotspurs. The former had a strong forward line out, but played a disappointing game during the first half, considering the strength of their attack. Lack of combination and too much individualism aroused comment among the crowd, who witnessed a typical exposition of cup-tie football, prior to the interval. On the resumption, however, the Fulham forwards played a much improved game, with the result that R. Whittingham shot a couple of fine goals which decided the issue of the match.

The above games were the chief feature of the second day's vacation football in London, but there were other interesting encounters. West Ham entertained Notts Forest, the winners of the Midland section of the league, but neither side could gain any advantage, and the game ended in a goalless draw. Other results were: Brentford 1, Gillingham 0. Luton 4, Queen's Park Rangers 1. Millwall 4, Crystal Palace 0. The Arsenal 3, Clapton Orient 1.

NO GAMES PLAYED
IN THE NATIONAL

Adverse Conditions Cause the Postponement of All Contests for Second Time This Season

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	5	.738
Cincinnati	14	8	.636
Brooklyn	12	7	.631
Pittsburgh	11	10	.523
Chicago	11	11	.500
Philadelphia	8	9	.470
St. Louis	5	16	.238
Boston	4	13	.233

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
(All games postponed)

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the second time this season, all of the games scheduled in the National Baseball League were postponed Thursday on account of the poor playing conditions. Postponements have been quite frequent throughout the invasion of the east by the western clubs, while in the standing the two sections have divided the honors equally, two eastern and two western clubs appearing in the first and second divisions, respectively.

UNDERGRADUATES IN
FAVOR OF BIG MEET

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—International contests in track games and rowing between Oxford, Cambridge, and Harvard and Yale next year have been approved by the undergraduate committee of the Yale Athletic Association. The committee also has voted in favor of calling the new track Overton Field, after Yale's famous runner, the playing field at Yale bowl the Wilson Field, and the boat-house to be constructed on the banks of the Housatonic River the Sturtevant boat-house.

Harvard has sent to Yale a challenge for a four-oared boat race on the day preceding the Thames River regatta, next month. The members of such a crew would be substitutes of the varsity eight. Yale will decline because the training this spring has not embraced four-oar work. Coach M. A. Abbott may propose that the race be made one of eights, to be composed of four varsity substitutes and four freshmen in each boat.

On the harbor Saturday a number of crews will compete in a university regatta, and the winner of the junior-sophomore event will row against the Harvard champion junior crew.

The crew management has decided to send the freshman crew instead of the second varsity crew to the American Henley on the Schuylkill.



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TO YARMOUTH, N. S. 2 TRIPS A WEEK
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FRENCH LEARNING
GIVEN AMERICANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Many long months may still elapse before the demobilization of the American Army will be completed. Therefore the Army Educational Commission has decided that all the soldiers whom war has prevented from completing their studies should be given an opportunity, even whilst still in France, of some further education. This commission, composed of Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University, of Dr. Frank Spaulding, superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, and Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, chairman of the Agronomical Institution of Massachusetts, decided to institute a college at Beaune, under the direction of General Reeves, professor of military science at the Purdue University. For those boys who wish to pursue their art studies, French, painting, sculpture, and industrial and commercial drawing will be given by professors of acknowledged reputation.

Neither has the Sorbonne been forgotten by the Army Commission, which has concluded an arrangement with the French Government so that special lectures shall be delivered at the Sorbonne for the benefit of American students. Truly Chaplain Robert, native of Sorbonne near Reims, would be surprised if he could see those khaki-clad lads, coming from an unknown land overseas; a land of which the excellent chaplain little dreamt, when in 1250 he founded the Sorbonne, ever since that date the center of French learning.

Decreed by Louis XI
To Louis XI, one of the founders of French national unity, must be attributed the honor of having decreed the institution of the University of Paris. In an old MS. one reads that in 1250 "the blessed King bought the houses of two Paris streets situated before the Palace of the Thermes (now part of the Cluny Museum) and there he caused to be built good large hostels where the students of Paris could always live."

In those early days, the Sorbonne was not rich, so that the boarders—for the great college was then a sort of boarding school—had to content themselves with very moderate, one might even say, mean fare. Each student had his private room, but the refectory was common to all. An idea of the scarcity of food may be gathered from the following verses which used to be sung all over Paris at that time:

Les bons enfants, vous entendez crier:
(You can hear the good fellows crying: "Bread! Bread! do not forget us!")

Many small houses were huddled together, serving both for masters and students, and (in spite of the statement in the MS.) they were of so miserable an appearance that they seemed only fit to house paupers. However, a century later, the Sorbonne had already emerged from its early chrysalis state, and in 1350 it figured on the plans of Paris.

Rude "Good Fellows"
Although termed "good fellows," the students were a rough and rowdy set, prompt to wield dagger and knife at the slightest provocation. Their masters strove to tame them by teaching them all that formed the sum of human knowledge in those days. Nevertheless, the unfortunate Prior of the Sorbonne had a hard task to accomplish.

In those days, public education in France was almost exclusively entrusted to the clergy, who naturally devoted more time to the celebration of religious exercises than to the pursuit of academic researches; and the clergy exerted an almost despotic sway over French thought.

Needless to say, all those teachers who favored the progress of letters



The Sorbonne

and arts attempted to liberate themselves from the yoke of the clergy. But they were immediately confronted with almost overwhelming difficulties and dangers; they were forbidden to write or teach anything contrary to the theories which the "Congregation of the Poor Masters of the Sorbonne" had declared to be orthodox. Those who dared disobey this injunction saw their writings destroyed or were themselves burnt on the Place Maubert; thus Etienne Dolet suffered the extreme penalty for his advanced opinions in 1546.

Understanding that it would be most useful for the Papal power to have at its command such a strong organization as that of the Sorbonne, Pope Alexander IV confirmed the foundation of the college of Robert Sorbon. Thereafter the Sorbonne was greatly extended and exerted considerable authority, acting through the intermediary of its sodales (associates), and its hospites (guests). It was provided with a most complicated administration, which included a provisor, a prior, seniors, procurators and readers, who used to explain the texts to the students; lecturers who presided at the discussions organized between the scholars, and lastly doctors who wore the square cap which the professors still don on particularly solemn occasions.

From Huts to a Palace
Under Richelieu's administration the duties of the Sorbonne became infinitely more complex. It no longer contented itself with being a great center of learning in France; it also assumed the functions of censor, and the doctors in their square caps displayed such zeal in their new rôle that, in

order to reward them for their activity, the great cardinal decided to build a palace for their college. He took this decision with the promptness so characteristic of all the acts of his public or private life. On the 28th of June, 1626, Lemercier, the royal architect, submitted his plans; on the 30th of July Richelieu approved them, and in March, 1627, the "gros oeuvre" was already begun.

When the palace was completed, its magnificence bewildered the Sorbonnists, so different was it to their sordid dwellings of yore. The vast square courtyard was surrounded by buildings which comprised a church, a refectory, classrooms, and the dwellings for both guests and associates. Scholars and masters, however, soon became accustomed to their palatial surroundings, and for a century the Sorbonne enjoyed a remarkable prosperity, its

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Sorbonne

renown attracting many students from the French provinces as well as from other countries.

With the revolution things changed once more. In 1792, the Sorbonnists declined to take their oath to the convention; having always enjoyed entire liberty, they refused to submit themselves to the control of that assembly which, nevertheless, founded some of the institutions which most honor France, such as the normal and polytechnic schools, the primary schools, the Conservatoire of Music, and even the metrical system!

Suppressed for a Time

As the Sorbonne continued to be stubborn, the convention retaliated by suppressing it, going so far even as to change the name of the Rue de la Sorbonne lest it should remind the passers-by of a "congregation as crafty as it was dangerous; enemy of philosophy and of humanity, which wished to see doctors where one ought only to see men." It was decreed that the Rue de la Sorbonne should henceforth bear the name of Catinat, "famous warrior and honest man who was born in this street!" However, today the Rue Catinat is no longer situated in the Latin Quarter; the Sorbonne has once again come into its own and Catinat presides over the destinies of a street appropriately situated near the Place des Victoires.

Abandoned by students and masters, the Sorbonne soon fell into a sorry state of ruin. Grass grew between the great stone flags of the courtyard; one night a part of the dome of the church fell in. The government at last realized that if these buildings were not put to some use, they would soon crumble away. It was therefore decided that the great halls in which the learned doctors of theology had discoursed so subtly before an audience of admiring pupils, should shelter the Ecole Normale. Soon, however, a faculty of theology was reinstalled in one of its wings, but only for a time.

When Napoleon decided to complete the Louvre, the artists who had been lodged very comfortably in the garrets of the Royal Palace, moved to the Sorbonne, which the Emperor graciously placed at their disposal. Transformed into a museum of the arts, the Sorbonne sheltered a small colony of

painters, sculptors and musicians, some of whom like the famous Prud'hon achieved great celebrity.

Regains Prestige

In 1821, the artists, in their turn, were asked to leave. They obeyed with regret, each betaking himself to a private studio. Learning once more claimed its own, and the Sorbonne became the home of the three new faculties of theology, science, and letters, established by the French Government—faculties which formed the foundation of the modern Sorbonne. To retrace its history, one would have largely to retrace the history of the last century and analyze the evolution of modern French thought, which was formed by the many remarkable masters who lectured there. Amongst some of the greatest of these teachers may be mentioned Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction and author of a well-known "Course of French Literature"; Guizot, the remarkable statesman and historian; Victor Cousin, the celebrated philosopher; Dominique François Arago, one of the greatest natural scientists of the Nineteenth Century; and August Comte, founder of the positivist school.

Today, when one penetrates into one of the great "amphithéâtres" of the university, one cannot think without deep emotion that on this same spot for several centuries, French learning has slowly evolved, and has gradually attained its present luminous development. Little or nothing remains of the old Sorbonne; but the students are still the noisy, turbulent "bons enfants" of yore, whilst in the church there yet hangs the hat of the great cardinal, its crimson strings glittering away to dust as it swings gently in the breeze which is occasionally wafted through the half-open doors.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For the purpose of discussing trade with Central and South America, the Pan-American Union will hold a conference in the Pan-American Building, Washington, District of Columbia, June 2-5. Commercial and trade organizations have been invited to send representatives.

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CITY TELEPHONE

SYSTEMS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—

Mass meetings in three cities of

southern California have passed resolu-

tions favoring the establishment of

municipal telephone systems in case

relief is not secured through other

channels from the rates imposed by

the recent orders of the Postmaster-

General.

Riverside, Colton, and Santa Ana

are the cities in which the agitation

on the telephone question resulting

from the rate increases has taken

on the form of proposals for municipal

systems. Many other communi-

ties affected by the rate increase have

been watching the trend of affairs in

other sections. It is believed by at-

torneys here that the case recently

decided by Judge Landis in Chicago,

now on its way to the Supreme Court

at Washington, will determine the next

steps to be taken by the cities in this

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Gardens Old and New

VI

LONDON, England — A great deal might be written on the subject of the use and abuse of flower shows, so far as the experience of the amateur gardener is concerned. This might also be classified under two headings, the amateur gardener as an exhibitor and the amateur gardener as a spectator at flower shows. The amateur gardener who decides to become an exhibitor at shows of this kind, other than the smaller local shows in his own neighborhood, had better, in the first place, take care that he does not degenerate into a mere pot-hunter. The desire to win prizes at flower shows, for their own sake, or for the sake of the kudos attached to success in this line will, if indulged, carry him far away from the best traditions of amateur and professional gardening; and, besides this, all the beauty of his garden will be ruthlessly sacrificed to the production of a limited number of prize blooms.

This danger apart, there is no doubt that the desire to play a worthy part as an exhibitor at a flower show of any size or consequence should prove a fine stimulus to achievement, and prevent any tendency to remain satisfied with second-rate results. There is an honorable pride attached to success in worthy competition with the produce of other gardeners, and the amateur gardener who attains supremacy through his own efforts will have earned his reward. It is not particularly easy to win prizes, at even the larger of what may be termed second-rank flower shows. Good professional gardeners are nearly always anxious to compete, and a perpetual prohibition to do so may prove so great a disappointment to such men as to take away some of their keenness for their work, a state of things which the discerning employer will not allow to arise.

On the other hand, preparation for exhibition at flower shows, even on a modest scale, almost inevitably involves a certain amount of heavy dis-budding, and the quantity of bloom is likely to be lessened in order to increase the quality. Most roses, for instance, must be pruned hard if they are to produce show blooms, a process which tends to diminish the number of the flowers they bear, before the time comes for dis-budding; and the quantity of rose bushes needed to insure the production of even half a dozen rose blooms up to exhibition standards, at any given period, will be a surprise to many beginners.

The practice of frequenting the big flower shows is certainly, as a rule, to be recommended to the amateur gardener. By this means, he keeps himself informed of what is going on in the gardening world. He also sees a high standard of perfection attained, and this will in all probability have a favorable effect on his own efforts. To go to the big flower shows solely with the desire of seeing and buying novelties is surely a degradation of gardening. Yet there are people who are anxious to have the latest tulip or the newest daffodil in their gardens solely because it is the latest, quite apart from its beauty, but they have even less excuse for their actions than the women who buy their clothes on the same method. On the other hand, to go on contentedly from year to year, so satisfied with the results in one's own garden that there is no wish to see what other gardeners are achieving, is to a great extent to cut oneself off from intelligent progress.

Given the time and the opportunity, a yearly visit to the larger flower shows at which the big growers and gardeners, both amateur and professional, meet and compete, is entirely to be recommended. Quite apart from the mere pleasure of seeing flowers as near perfection as it is possible to bring them, very many useful hints will be gained and the vista of possibilities enlarged. Every year more and more perfect blooms are put upon the market; some of them the result of a long series of careful experiments and much learned cultivation, and some of them the treasure-trove of the bold explorers who are willing to face the adventures of a journey in out-of-the-way parts of Asia Minor in search of a new tulip, or of the wilds of the interior of China for the sake of finding a hitherto unknown rock plant. The stay-at-home gardener, who gazes at the delicate beauty of some of these rare finds displayed in the exhibition tent and learns a little of all the difficulties that have been overcome in order to bring them there, is likely to go back to dig in his quiet garden with a new and enlarged sense of all that the love of gardens and of plants and flowers may entail, and with a real sense of gratitude to these adventurous explorers.

Moving Day and a Tag System

The family had decided to move, and already they were going over their possessions, in that process of elimination, which usually precedes every moving day. They had lived in that same house for many years, and the attic was stored with a wealth of belongings, treasured by the older members of the family, but not so highly prized by the younger ones; that is, except such things as proved useful for fancy-dress parties and other entertainments. Just after lunch one day, as the whole family was still gathered about the table, Tom, the son of the house, made a bold and astonishing suggestion: "I say," he cried, "why not scrap the attic? Let us take the chest of dress-up clothes and then sell the rest as it stands to the junk-man." But Tom's proposal was promptly vetoed.

"Very well, then, if you must keep all those old things stored away, let us be sure that they are all put into the attic of the other house when we

move; otherwise, we'll have an awful time sorting things out. I remember the last time we moved; it was dreadful! I couldn't find anything I wanted for weeks and weeks; I thought we never would get settled. I'm going to think up some more orderly way of working this moving."

The family adjourned and returned to its sorting and packing. Tom strolled off down town. Before long, he returned, and shouting for Mother as soon as he opened the front door, according to his usual custom, was off two steps at a time to the attic, where she was busily packing those ancient treasures.

"I have thought out my scheme," he cried; "we will tag everything, then the moving men can put things in the right rooms, and we can get settled ever so much sooner," and he pulled from his pockets several bunches of tags, pencils, a package of small tacks, some strips of pasteboard, and a tack hammer.

"All the implements of my trade as family tagger," he remarked, cheerfully. "Where shall I begin?"

"You might pack those books," Mother suggested, and Tom set to work. It was not long before he had them neatly tied up or packed in the boxes indicated.

"Now," said he, "I have tagged all these 'attic books,' so they will not get mixed up with those that belong in other rooms in the house; and, next, I'll tag all these bundles you have done up, these trunks and other things. We shall have a tag day all our own."

The tagging went on with enthusiasm, the whole family cooperating heartily. All the articles of furniture, except such obvious things as the dining table, fireless cooker, refrigerator and such, were distinctly tagged with the name of the room that was to be their destination. For instance, the boxes of books that belonged on the living room book shelves were so marked, and thus were not confused with those that belonged in the rooms of various members of the family. Boxes and barrels of dining room and kitchen dishes and implements were neatly tagged; so were the pictures, which were packed and marked for the various rooms to which they belonged. The same system was applied to rolls of blankets, pillows, mattresses, sofa cushions, to almost every separate article, bundle, box or barrel to be moved.

Then, to complete his system, so he said, Tom went over to the new house, early on moving day, before the furniture men had even packed their first load, and carefully tagged each room, so that the men might more easily and expeditiously deposit their burdens where they belonged, thus saving much local moving and confusion thereafter. When it was all over and the family were comfortably settled in the new home—and the settling took a surprisingly short space of time, considering the size of the family and the multitude of its belongings—Tom's tagging system was voted a great success.

There are many other little things that will help on moving day, and will really prove to be time savers in the end. For instance, every book, every piece of bric-a-brac, and every dish should be dusted or washed, as the case may be, at any rate be made quite free from dirt of any sort, and then wrapped carefully so that it will be kept clean. All pillows, mattresses, rugs, hangings, and such things, should be well beaten and cleaned and then wrapped so that they, too, will stay clean. Upholstered furniture should be brushed well, out of doors, preferably, as should the pillows, hangings, and so forth, mentioned above, and all woodwork should be wiped with an oil dust cloth. In fact, everything that is going into the new home should be as clean as it can be made. As for the new home itself, that, too, should be thoroughly cleaned as to walls, woodwork, windows, and so forth, before any of the furniture is put in.

If these simple directions are followed, it will be found that moving day has lost many of its terrors and that the usually long drawn-out process of settling has been considerably abbreviated.

One might elaborate the tag system, by drawing rough house maps or floor plans on large sheets of wrapping paper and posting them conspicuously, to help the moving men to know just where to deposit their burdens.

A Hat That Costs Nothing

A hat was sadly needed for the new gray voile frock, with its pattern of rose clusters and its gray georgette frills; but the wardrobe held nothing suitable and extra expenditure on millinery was not desirable, in view of the forthcoming holiday.

That evening I dined with a friend. "How do you like my new hat?" she asked, placing on my head an attractive little toque, trimmed with a wreath of flowers and a ribbon bow. "You see," she continued, "I just took the crown from an old hat, placed the flowers round the edge and the bow at the back, and there you are—a completely different hat."

The effect was so charming that I promptly went home and turned out my wardrobe afresh. A burnt oatmeal straw, with a dilapidated brim, was easily sacrificed to the knife, and a shot blue and gold ribbon and three cerise roses selected for the trimmings. The dull blue touch in the ribbon toned pleasantly with the blue-gray of the voile, and a narrow cerise velvet ribbon, round the waist of the frock, corresponded with the roses.

In making the hat, the head lining was put in first and stitched over the edge outside; to cover that, the ribbon was put all the way round and tied at the back. The roses were then placed, one in the front center and one at each side, and with a floating veil thrown over, the hat was finished.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A practical gown for the holidays

A Cotton Frock

LONDON, England — The sketch above gives an idea for a black and white striped gingham dress. It is very simply made for washing, and has the small yoke and sleeve cut in one piece. A row of smoked pearl buttons, on either side of the front panel, is the only trimming. The sleeves are elbow length, this being a feature of most of the cotton dresses this year.

The Flower of the Cabbage Family

Cauliflower has been called the aristocrat of the cabbage family. Wild cabbage, or colwort, is the respected ancestor from which the entire cabbage family sprang, a beautiful plant with a large yellow flower.

Cauliflower, delicate in flavor, decorative in appearance, is a most useful vegetable, lending itself to service in a large number of ways. In choosing cauliflower at market, select those that are close grown, clear white and heavy. Trim off the leaves, cut off the stalk, then lay the flower in salted water for one hour, head down; this frees it from any hiding insects.

Place it in fast boiling water, adding a teaspoon of salt, and cook it uncovered 12 to 15 minutes, or 20 to 25 minutes if it is a large flower. When done, drain it and use in any way desired. One large cauliflower will serve four people. From June to September, kitchen gardens supply plenty of these vegetables; earlier and later in the year many are sent from southern farms and sell at higher prices than when they are in season locally.

After being plain boiled, the cauliflower may be served with drawn butter, cream sauce, cheese, fennel or tomato sauce, according to taste.

Cauliflower Purée—Put 2 teaspoons of minced onion into a saucepan with a tablespoon of butter. Cook 5 minutes, then add a cauliflower that has been parboiled for 10 minutes and chopped fine. Add 10 tablespoons of chicken or lamb broth, season with pepper, salt, a little sugar, and cook gently for 15 minutes, stirring often. Add ½ cup of hot milk and ¼ pint of hot cream. Put all through a purée sieve and serve with toasted croutons on top of each portion.

Cauliflower Fritters—Boil the cauliflower until tender, but not until it falls apart, drain and cool it. Cut the flower in small pieces, then drop them into a well seasoned fritter batter and fry as usual. Drain the fritters, dust them with pepper and salt, and serve them in a napkin, with a small tureen of melted butter.

Danish Cauliflower—Parboil the cauliflower in salted water for 10 minutes, then drain and cool it. When cold, cut it into slices, dust them with flour, pepper and salt, and fry them in butter or oil until they are a delicate brown; drain and lay them on a hot dish, and turn over them a little sour cream, just before sending them to table.

Fried and Scrambled—After parboiling a cauliflower in salted water for 10 minutes, drain and chop it coarsely. Put 1 tablespoonful of butter in a hot frying pan and fry the cauliflower a delicate brown, stirring it so that it cooks evenly. Have ready 4 fresh eggs, beaten thoroughly with ¼ cup of milk; pour the mixture over the cauliflower and, with a fork, scramble the mixture in the usual way. Serve on a hot dish, garnished with toast snippets and sprays of fresh cress.

Mexican Bake—Parboil the cauliflower as usual in salted water, then drain and cut it in slices. Cover a buttered baking dish with a layer of the slices, then put in a layer of the

canned okra and tomato, a grated onion, a dusting of crumbs, and 1 teaspoonful of sugar. Put in another layer of cauliflower and so on until the dish is full. Sprinkle the top with a little sugar, dust with pepper and salt and 1 tablespoonful of grated cheese; bake ½ hour. Dot each layer with lumps of butter. This makes an excellent hearty luncheon dish, or a vegetarian dinner dish.

Cauliflower Pie—Parboil the cauliflower in the usual way, and when cold, cut it up in small pieces. Make a good cream sauce, not too thick, add the cauliflower and a half cup of grated cheese; season with pepper, salt, and 1 teaspoonful of sugar. Have ready a deep pie plate, lined with good crust. Pour in the filling, put on the top crust and bake until the crust is thoroughly gone. This is another hearty luncheon or vegetarian dinner dish.

Cauliflower Salad—Parboil and cool one cauliflower. Cut it into slices and marinate them for half an hour in French dressing, to which a half pint of chopped celery, 1 cup of chopped heart of lettuce, 1 cup of cold, chopped veal, and 2 minced pickled lamb's tongues. Drain and add the cauliflower, add mayonnaise that has been made with mustard, and serve in lettuce leaves, garnished with stuffed olives.

Gloves for Summer

Cool, and attractive, indeed, look some of the new summer gloves of white silk, closely woven, with their linings of pale green, canary yellow, lavender, light blue—almost any delicate pastel shade—to help carry out a costume's color scheme. They are usually made in gauntlet style, the loose wrists being worn turned back a little to show the colored lining.

Another Use for Oilcloth

Although we are now quite accustomed to oilcloth bags and dollies and hat runners, it is a trifle surprising to see smart, close-fitting motor caps made of this extremely practical stuff.

Togards

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The Desk and Its Equipment

The desk is one of the most important pieces of household furniture affording, as it does, a haven for papers and letters of more or less value at the moment, as well as a convenient place to attend to writing of all kinds. Because of this fact, sufficient thought should be devoted to its selection, first to insure its being of a style befitting the purposes to which it will be adapted, and also to make sure that it is in harmony with the furniture with which it is associated; secondly, that it shall be so placed as to afford the best possible light at all times, and last, that it shall be equipped with those accessories which will make it practical for immediate use.

Where there is no lack of space in the home, it is a good plan to have a generous supply of desks, so that each member of the family can have access to his own, thus avoiding confusion resulting from overcrowding. But, when such an arrangement is manifestly impossible, and even in those instances when it is feasible, a large family desk at which all are welcome is a great convenience, provided that each member observes a certain amount of care in using it. The general desk, placed in the living room as it would probably be, makes it possible for members of the family to attend to small matters of the day's routine, without withdrawing from the home circle. It is usually hard for the children to remain in their rooms all evening for study, and the large living-room desk will enable them to do part of their written work to the family. Lack of proper desk facilities is too often the real reason of the general distaste for letter writing. Where one is forced to sit in an uncomfortable place and work under inconvenient conditions, the disinclination increases; but, where anything is arranged to anticipate the needs of the user, letter writing becomes far less arduous than many imagine.

For those who wish to adapt their bedroom tables as temporary desks, one of the new improvements of the ordinary blotter pad is a great convenience. These pads are equipped with a series of raised compartments, attached at the back of the pad, which serve as holders for stationery, stamps, penholders, and so forth, and are thus kept from being brushed off, as would happen if they were left on a table. Very attractive are many of the new flat desk sets, some of which are made of materials which can be purchased at a moderate price. One of the most practical and economical of these is made of copper, finished with a dull bronze coating. Black glass is being used to considerable extent for desk sets, because, in addition to its unusual smartness, it requires little effort to keep it in perfect condition. For those who find the black glass a trifle somber, there are sets which are relieved by brass trimmings which afford sharp contrast and are quite effective. Leather sets are still in general use, and they come in an unlimited variety of shades this season.

Desk pads are becoming more varied in shape at present, for, in addition to the rectangular and square styles with which we are so familiar, a number are rounded at the sides or even decidedly cylindrical. The accessories to the pad are numerous and oftentimes more in the way than comfortable—for one cannot write comfortably with a dozen trifles about—but several useful articles are quite indispensable. The upright stationery holder, to contain a supply of paper and envelopes, takes little room and saves one the trouble of opening a box or drawer from time to time. The combination ink well and stamp holder is not only a convenience, but a safety measure as well, because of its substantial base.

While not new, by any means, the quill pen is in high favor on the smartly fitted desk, because of its decorative value. The argus feather is most suitable for this purpose, because of its natural circular markings and its unusual length. The pen is held in an upright position, in a small wooden or glass stand, by means of the shot which fills the latter. Although ordinary metal shot is suitable for this purpose, it is less effective than colored glass in a transparent cup. The shot may be purchased to match the desk fittings and the quill, and may be kept fresh by an occasional washing.

One of the most helpful accessories to the desk is the roll of tiny address stickers for use on the backs of letters or small packages, intended to save one the trouble of writing the usual directions for the return of undelivered mail. These labels, which are about an inch square, are made to order, then fastened together with perforations and rolled for convenient use. The disks are often placed in attractively covered pasteboard containers, which may be hung at the side of the desk in an accessible place. One woman says that she finds them so helpful that she would not care to be without them again.

Stationery is so closely associated with the desk that one cannot help mentioning a word on the subject. The newest stationery for women is unusually bold in size and is considerably longer than it has been in the past. The envelopes are, therefore, large and mannish-looking and almost square in shape. The conventional note paper for formal use is a constant quantity, of course, but stationery for ordinary letter-writing recently has changed decidedly in appearance. The woman who takes particular delight in selecting distinctive stationery will find an unusually large assortment just now, for lined paper is being used to considerable extent, and exquisite combinations are being shown in the smart shops. One effective variety is of military gray, bordered with a tiny edge of Lafayette blue and lined with the same hue. The monogram is rectangular, being quite long and slender to conform with the outline of the paper. Another variety, which is in good, quiet taste, is of heavy cream, bordered at the top and bottom with sepia and with sides rough edged in true Japanese style. The sepia is used as a lining for this paper. Lavender with mauve is in favor, as well as many shades of green, rose, and blue with fancy linings. Many of the linings have quaint patterns of tiny flowers and leaves, and some have a suggestion of drawn work or real-lace pattern. The envelopes are further elaborated by novelty flaps and unusual modes of opening, as on the narrow side, for example. This mode is hardly practical, however, for it is unhandy to insert the letter into such a small aperture. For very short letters, the tablet with perforated sides, which may be gummed together to serve as an envelope, are shown in various shades.

The woman whose boudoir desk is kept dainty and gay, because it is not used for business purposes, will probably be interested in the little blotter books of the mid-Victorian style, whose delicately lacquered papier-mâché covers are festooned with tiny sprays of roses and lilies, sometimes even inlaid with bits of mother-of-pearl to give additional luster. These covers may be matched to fit note pads, telephone books, and other desk accessories, if desired. They are unusually charming when lined with bright silks, designed in old-fashioned patterns to match the outside.

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You would see the shining crystals, each a perfect cube, uniform in size and strength.

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The Table's New Cover

In the little black-and-gold living room, with its orange hangings, that is the central feature of a certain fascinating rooftop apartment, there is no room for a table other than a nest of dainty Chinese lacquer tables in black and gold; so, when the inhabitant of this attractive abode invites a guest or two to Sunday night supper or some such festivity, she brings out a folding card table and sets it up before the fireplace, with its blazing logs, or in front of the open door, leading to the high-walled roof garden, according to the season. Her china is of a thin pale green ware, known as Sedji, and at first she used with it a tablecloth adorned with an iris design in green, one of those printed Japanese ones that wear so well. Next, she made a cloth of heavy gold-colored linen, hemstitching it all around with ravelings of the linen. This was well suited to the room and also to the china, the combination suggesting cowslips or daffodils. Now, however, the glory of that golden linen is quite eclipsed by a new table cover of black oilcloth, the pebbled variety which does not remain one at all of patent leather. It is square, with rounded corners, and for decoration has stenciled upon it, in gold paint, a design of conventionalized roses. Three shades of the gold were used, with pleasing effect. These ranged from a soft dull shade to a real orange, thus harmonizing perfectly with the color scheme of the room. The stenciled design filled the corners to a depth of ten inches or more, and on each side of the cloth, between the corners and near the edge, were smaller motifs of the design. Instead of binding the edges with ribbon, as some are finished, this cover had gold splashed on it, making a sort of border in cloud effect, which added an attractive final touch.

As this black oilcloth had a white reverse side which, where it showed, would not have harmonized with its upper surface or the color scheme of the room, the artist who fashioned the tablecover painted this reverse black, thus making of the whole thing a most unusual and beautiful bit of decoration. When the dainty china was grouped upon it, together with various accessories of brass and copper, the whole effect was charming.

Crumb Brown Bread Put 1½ cups dried sifted crumbs into a mixing dish and add 1 cup boiling water and let stand 10 minutes. Add ½ cup molasses and one cup milk, says a contributor to Gas Logic. Sift together ½ cup corn meal and 1 cup graham flour, ¾ teaspoon salt and 1½ teaspoons soda. Stir all together thoroughly and pour into greased one-pound baking powder boxes, and steam for 1½ hours.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

DISTURBANCE IN
BUSINESS SLIGHT

Expected Turmoil Fails to Make
Appearance—Slowing Down
and Hesitancy the Results of
Signing of Armistice

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The sharp dislocation of business, freely predicted as inevitable following the armistice, failed to materialize. Instead there ensued a slowing down and hesitancy, while industry shifted from war to peace, says the First National Bank of Boston. This slackening in business has been of short duration, and it is surprising to note that since last December bank clearings have been running fully 15 per cent over last year's tremendous volume.

One after another the leading industries have become more active, starting with leather, which began to improve the day the armistice was signed, and in New England, ending with the cotton industry, which for a month past has been steadily gaining in volume and prices. The steel industry is still out of line, largely due to the price uncertainty, which has been accentuated and prolonged by attempted government stabilization. In steel, however, orders are beginning to increase, the export demand is making itself felt, and the largest customer, the Railroad Administration, has begun to buy.

Causes for Confidence
Several factors have contributed to the growing confidence in an era of good business. Stocks of raw materials and goods are scant the world over. In the United States the purchasing power is very great, as witness the heavy and steady volume of retail buying of goods of all classes in recent months—a buying embracing luxuries of all kinds. With these underlying conditions, business men have reached the conclusion that business is to go forward on a basis of comparative normalcy, and that prices, and have come to a realization that there may be a shortage rather than an overplus of labor.

Those who trace back prosperity to fundamentals find every encouragement in the crop situation, which is the best in the history of the country. With an increased acreage of winter wheat, the average condition is estimated at more than 100 per cent, and the Department of Agriculture estimates the crop at 900,000,000 bushels, which, at the government's guaranteed price of \$2.25 a bushel, will be worth more than \$2,000,000,000. The winter wheat crop last year amounted to 558,000,000 bushels. The acreage planted to spring wheat will be substantially increased, and the conditions are entirely favorable. There is an abundance of moisture in the ground. If the spring wheat crop should reach 300,000,000 bushels, which is probable, \$678,000,000 would be added to the value of the wheat crop of 1919. These figures afford no ground for pessimism regarding the prosperity of the United States.

Labor Difficulties Subside
General business conditions have improved during the last month, and there has been a marked decrease in actual labor disturbances. Activity in the retail trade has been commensurate to a marked extent to wholesale and manufacturing lines, and reports from these sources are much more optimistic.

In construction lines, however, the situation has not improved. The extremely high level of wages and reduced hours have added greatly to the cost of construction, and have caused possible builders to hesitate, but a beginning has been made and in road building a vast amount of work is being undertaken. Abnormally high taxes have been a deterrent factor, as they absorb a larger percentage of the income and necessitate higher rentals. Industrial concerns building for their own use and occupancy are doing little, in the hope that costs will be greatly reduced before long.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	29.50	31.60	30.50	31.00
July	29.50	30.37	29.50	30.07
Oct.	27.25	29.10	27.25	28.32
Dec.	27.51	28.50	27.50	28.47
Jan.	27.20	28.35	27.20	28.10
Feb.	27.20	28.15	27.20	28.15

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Heitz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	30.53	30.92	30.50	30.90
Oct.	27.25	28.50	27.25	28.12

MONEY AND EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper was quoted yesterday at 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling 60-day bills 4.60, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.50, commercial 60-day bills 4.50, demand 4.62, cables 4.63, francs demand 29 1/2, cables 29 1/2. Gold demand 8.67, cables 8.62. Bar silver 11.05 1/2 an ounce. Mexican dollars 79 1/2. Government bonds strong, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 5 1/2 per cent. Call money firm, high 5 1/2, low 5 1/4, ruling rate 5 1/2, closing bid 5 1/4 offered at 5 1/4, last loan 5 1/4. Bank acceptances 4 1/2 per cent.

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The cotton exchange here will be closed on June 3, Confederate Memorial Day.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	81 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Am Can	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	102 1/2	103	102	102
Am Inter	91 1/2	92	89 1/2	90 1/2
Am Sugar	131 1/2	131 1/2	130	131 1/2
Am Tel	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Woolen	70	70 1/2	69 1/2	70
Am Loco	81	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Smelters	77 1/2	79	77 1/2	78 1/2
Anaconda	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalpa	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	166 1/2	167	163 1/2	163 1/2
Bald Loco	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Beth Steel	75 1/2	76 1/2	75	75 1/2
B. R. T.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26	26
Can Pacific	165 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Chandler	91 1/2	92 1/2	91	91
Ches & Ohio	66 1/2	67 1/2	66	66
Chl. M. & St. P.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
C. R. I. & Pac	29	29 1/2	29	29
China	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Corn Prod.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Crescent Steel	74 1/2	75	73 1/2	74
Cuba Cane	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
do pfd	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Erie	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Electric	163 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	165
Gen Motors	184	188 1/2	184	185 1/2
Goodrich	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
U. S. Rubber	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar.	47 1/2	49	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int. M. & P. d	123 1/2	125 1/2	123	123
Kennecott	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max. Motor	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Med. Pac.	182 1/2	182 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Midvale	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Mo. Pacific	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
N. Y. Central	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Ch. & N. H. R.	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
No. Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ohio Ch. Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Penn.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Penn. R.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pan-Am. Pet.	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Ray Cons.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
R. I. & M. O.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Royal Dutch	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Sinclair	66 1/2	67 1/2	66	66 1/2
So. Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
So. Railway	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Standard Oil	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Texas Co.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Texas Pacific	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49
Union Pacific	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
U. S. Steel	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U. S. Smelting	68	70 1/2	68	70 1/2
U. S. Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Food	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Utah Copper	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Westinghouse	55 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Willis-Over	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L. L. 3 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
L. L. 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L. L. 6 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
L. L. 7 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
L. L. 8 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
L. L. 9 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
L. L. 10 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. For. Secs.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Ind. Secs.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Bordeaux	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of London	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Thursday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
A. A. Ch. com.	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am. Bosch Mag.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Zinc	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Zinc pfd	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Arizona Com.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Boston Elev.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Boston & M.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Butte & Sup.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Cal. & Arizona	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Davis-Daly	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
East Mass.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Fairbanks	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Granby	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Greene-Can.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Isle Royale	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lake Copper	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass. Gas	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Mid. Ind. Colony	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mohawk	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
N. Y. Butte	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Old Dominion	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Oscoda	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pond Creek	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Stewart	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Swift Co.	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
United Fruit	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
United Shoe	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Smelting	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Thursday's Market

	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	14 1/2	15 1/2
Alma Explos.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Big Ledge	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bonny	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bowling	61 1/2	62 1/2
Boston & Mont.	65 1/2	66 1/2
Caledonia	37 1/2	38 1/2
Calumet & J.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Canada Cop.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Cash Boy	9 1/2	10 1/2
Cons. Arizona	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cons. Copper	4 1/2	5 1/2
Cons. & G.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Cresson	4 1/2	5 1/2
Curtiss	19 1/2	20 1/2
Emerson	6 1/2	7 1/2
Eureka	2 1/2	3 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3 1/2
Fiske	33 1/2	34 1/2
General Asphalt	6 1/2	7 1/2
Glenside	2 1/2	3 1/2
Golden Gate	2 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	16 1/2	17 1/2
Green Monster	7 1/2	8 1/2
Hedra Mining	2 1/2	3 1/2
Houston Oil	131 1/2	132 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2	5 1/2
Inter Petrol	21 1/2	22 1/2
Hupp	8 1/2	9 1/2
Island Oil	8 1/2	9 1/2
Jerome Verde	8 1/2	9 1/2
Jumbo	12 1/2	13 1/2
Kent Lake	5 1/2	6 1/2
Louisiana Co.	46 1/2	47 1/2
Macma Cop.	34 1/2	35 1/2
Marland	6 1/2	7 1/2
McKin Dar	58 1/2	59 1/2
McNamara	1 1/2	2 1/2
Merritt	30 1/2	31 1/2
Midwest Refining	187 1/2	188 1/2
Morton Oil	4 1/2	5 1/2
National Amine	28 1/2	29 1/2
Omar Oil	47 1/2	48 1/2
Peelers	37 1/2	38 1/2
Perfection Tire	14 1/2	15 1/2
Salt Creek	54 1/2	55 1/2
Sapula Ref.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Savoy	11 1/2	12 1/2
Sequoia Oil	11 1/2	12 1/2
Sinclair Oil	62 1/2	63 1/2
Standard Motor	4 1/2	5 1/2
Stanton	14 1/2	15 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17 1/2
Texana	46 1/2	47 1/2
U. S. Steel	75 1/2	76 1/2
Un Verde Ext.	37 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Steam	2 1/2	3 1/2
Victoria	3 1/2	4 1/2
Wright Martin	8 1/2	9 1/2

BRITISH EXPORT
TRADE CONTROL

Relaxation of Government Regulations Releases a Large Quantity of Wool Textiles for Shipment Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (May 1).—After a lot of urging the government has at length agreed to a further relaxation of the control which has been maintained over the export trade during the war. After the end of April exports will be permitted without restriction as to quantity to Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland. It will still be necessary for consignees against export, but in place of the individual certificates previously required, it will be sufficient if the goods are consigned to one of the national organizations that have been formed for the surveillance of trade during the war, or to the appropriate Inter-Allied Trade Committee. This will release a large quantity of wool textiles ordered by these countries in excess of the rations that have been imposed on them from time to time, and it is expected that a substantial amount of new business will be placed almost at once, as all the countries concerned are known to be short of textile materials.

Blacklist is Abolished

At the same time the so-called blacklist has been abolished, and it will no longer be necessary for firms in Great Britain to consult the War Trade Intelligence Department concerning firms abroad with which they wish to trade. The blacklisted firms were firms in neutral countries of enemy origin, or known or suspected to be in relation with enemies. Very important trade connections were severed by this prohibition, even in countries which, very early in the war, were deprived of all possibility of trading with the enemy.

It was pointed out that at the recent sales in London the competition of spinner-combers caused prices to rise substantially above the issue prices fixed by the government, with the result that topmakers were not able to obtain anything like the quantity of wool they required. To meet this situation arrangements have been made to enable topmakers to buy wool from the government at the fixed issue prices. Allocation will be on the basis of the amount of work topmakers have been doing for the government during the period of control, but on account of the present scarcity of fine crossbreds and merinos, no allocation will be made up exclusively of these, but applicants will be expected to take a proportion of each quantity available. These supplies will be available toward the end of May, and it is expected that the arrangements will have a moderating influence on prices at the forthcoming May sales. Arrangements for these are now completed. The series will begin on May 6, and continue until May 23. The quantity to be offered is about 120,000 bales, including a large proportion of carbonizing wools. About 5000 bales of "free" South African wool will also be included.

South American Wool

The Treasury has withdrawn its opposition to the importation of wool from South America, which was based on apprehensions of the unfavorable effect of large transactions on the exchange and consequent difficulties in the way of the government's wheat buying operations, and Bradford is now a competitor again in the markets of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Wool so bought will, like South African wool, be free of all government control, and it is scarcely likely that it will be any cheaper than the controlled Australasian supplies. There has recently been a considerable revival of business in both tops and yarns on this market. Merchants and manufacturers have apparently decided that nothing is to be gained by waiting, and are covering future requirements with some freedom. Yarn prices have not advanced in conformity with the prices set for wool at the London sales, since spinners' margins were already sufficiently large, but the prices ruling before the sales are generally maintained.

AMERICANIZATION WORK BY CITIZENS

Movement in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Initiated and Maintained by People, Who Take Large Interest in Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—“Americanization in the city of Cambridge is a citizens’ enterprise. It has started with the people. Neither the city government, the school authorities, nor any other official group has as yet taken responsibility for the work,” said Alexander H. Bill, chairman of the Cambridge Americanization committee and a city councilman, while recently describing important features in the work. “We have found that for some time in the recent past many organizations among the citizens have been actively engaged in various phases of Americanization. We now desire to unite and cooperate, so that the whole movement may be sure of the utmost success.”

It may be said that not only in Cambridge, but in the scores of cities across the United States in which Americanization has made itself a leading factor of public interest, it has sprung into being, not as a popular notion, nor has it a sign of political strings, but as something coming up from deep down, out from the consciences of the people as a whole, “community conscience” as it is coming to be called, resulting from an awakened responsibility on the part of the more enlightened citizens and from a keen and unusually sincere desire to see the community’s citizenship at the very forefront in the world’s drive for justice and freedom.

Further, it is quite generally realized in the United States, that any public enterprise, that any movement, must have as its very first fundamental, that it came from the people. And so in Cambridge and in all other places, those directing, and all who are loyally backing, Americanization, are aware that the question of success does not enter into the problem. For in the entirety it was prompted by public thought, community conscience.

In declaring this assurance it is not insisted that any particular method or that any single interpretation of Americanization will prove the most effective, but that the main great purpose, to unite all the peoples in the United States, native and all, into one loyally active citizenship, will of necessity, because of its fundamental origin, prosper. Now that it has had the birth that it has, the next natural step in a democracy like the United States is that the government shall organize and direct the activity, and the evidences are that this is about to take place.

At the last community mass meeting arranged by the Cambridge Americanization committee, Charles Almy, judge of the Third District Court, made statements that many of his hearers appraised as important. In substance, Judge Almy said:

We should understand how the immigrants feel when they get here. We would probably feel as they do. Many of them have been accustomed to a government that rides its people. So they hated the government. After arriving here they found freedom, but retaining their distrust of government, because all that they knew about it is wrapped up in their experience in their own country, they have learned nothing of ours. They very easily put a wrong interpretation upon freedom, seeing freedom and license as synonymous. Freedom is not license. These people from other lands must be helped to learn that. Also, that the government of this country is made by the people; in other words, is the people, and every man has a right as one of the people to help make the laws which govern him. And if he is in the minority that that does not give him the right to appeal to force. But he has, through education and other means an opportunity to change his minority into a majority and so amend the laws as he wishes. Freedom in this country must be interpreted in the terms of the majority. Every one must be willing to abide by the rule of the majority.

SAN DIEGO SALOONS TO GO TO Y. M. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—When national prohibition goes into effect several of the present downtown saloons will be turned by the Y. M. C. A. into social centers for men. These places will provide temperance drinks, and contain pianos, victrolas, motion pictures, games, and other recreational features. Writing material, newspapers, magazines, and other reading matter will be supplied, and musical programs furnished. There will be a sufficiently wide range of privileges to attract men who desire some place to spend their leisure time and who cannot afford the more expensive clubs. Everything will be free except the refreshments, and the places will be conducted so as not to create the impression of charity.

BROWN UNIVERSITY PLANS ANNOUNCED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Brown University has completed the reorganization of a new curriculum, not only to meet the immediate problems of reconstruction everywhere but to place the work of the university everywhere upon a firmer and stronger footing. The plans involve a broader and less arbitrary conception of entrance requirements, the personal examination of the fitness of each candidate for admission, personal guidance in the selection of elective studies, and in concentration during the undergrad-

uate course, a more liberal attitude toward required work, a new and stronger emphasis upon aim and direction in concentration, and the combining everywhere of the advantages of the university standards with college compactness.

The Bachelor of Arts degree has been somewhat changed. It will retain its original distinction as a classical degree, requiring six years of Latin and Greek in preparatory school and college for its completion, but will for the first time also involve the plan of concentration already characteristic of the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. Neither Latin nor Greek will be required of candidates for Ph.D.

A committee on educational advice and direction has been organized, which will regulate the elective studies of each student and will take the place of any group system or other mechanical devices for the regulation of such studies. This committee will personally advise each student in the selection of a progressive and coordinated scheme of courses leading to careers of scholarship, professions, or business.

VALUE OF SAILING VESSELS REMAINS UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—It has been the opinion in shipping circles that following the war there would be a decided drop in the value of sailing vessels, but such a condition has not yet developed. Sailing vessels are in good demand and, in spite of the fact that shippers in Maine and other seaboard states continue to launch schooners, there is still a dearth of that class of vessels. As a consequence, there is an upward tendency in the price of hulls, and owners who three months ago were willing to sell are now refusing anything but a top price for their craft. Practically all the vessels which for several years sailed between here and southern coal ports were sold before or during the war, with the result that the coal now being brought here is carried by steamers or barges. The big fleet of four, five and six-masted schooners which hailed from Portland has been lost or is sailing for other than Portland owners.

The new vessels being launched from Maine yards receive charters the moment they are ready for sea, but they are not bringing coal or other cargo to Portland, as prices being paid for voyages to South America are so attractive that the original cost of the vessels can be paid with a couple of trips with coal to South America, the freight money amounting to \$20 per ton.

INQUIRY INTO SALES OF CIDER IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—As a result of two appeals made by Col. T. S. Bratton, commander of the United States base hospital at Ft. McPherson, the Atlanta police and detective organizations have instituted an investigation into the alleged shipment and sale of hard cider in this city containing as high as a 7 per cent alcoholic content. Colonel Bratton declares in a statement that if the local authorities cannot cope with the situation, he will be forced to station a military guard about any “soft drink” establishments suspected of dispensing the intoxicating cider.

Georgia prohibition laws permit the sale of beverages containing not more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The Reed bone dry amendment, a federal enactment, forbids the shipment of intoxicants into dry territory. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, charges have been lodged with the police alleging that beverages of relatively high alcoholic content are being shipped into Atlanta in large quantities, and that “soft drink” stands are selling, or giving, it to soldiers, and possibly to others. It is stated that the revenue agents do not reach this city, in that it is not subject to tax.

MEETING ON PUBLIC DOMAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SANTA FE, New Mexico—Gov. C. A. Larrazolo has written to the governors of 14 western states, inviting them to participate in a conference to be held early in June at which he proposes to inaugurate a movement seeking grants by Congress of the remaining public domain to the public land states in whose borders it is contained.

MEXICAN PUPILS SEGREGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Segregation of Mexican pupils in separate schools is said to have solved the problem of handling these pupils. Santa Ana and Colton have adopted a similar method and the former will erect two school buildings exclusively for Mexican children. In these Mexican schools bathhouses are freely used daily and other habits of cleanliness taught the Mexican children.

HOTELS

NEW ENGLAND
Granliden Hotel
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, etc., on “Ideal Tour.” Cottages to rent. Write for circular. W. BROWN, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Madison Avenue, New York.

BREEZY KNOLL INN
Lake Pontcharre, Pittsfield, Mass.

Bathing and Boating in the Mountains. Delightful climate; fine Berkshire scenery; variety of recreations. Excellent table. Moderate rates. Booklet. L. M. ROCKWELL, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND



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Boylston Street, at Exeter, Boston
CONVENIENT to all the best things in Boston. Equipped to serve you in every possible way. Beautifully appointed and artistically a joy. A Cuisine beyond reproach.
And all these for a reasonable price.
Single room with bath 3.00 a day and upward
Double room with bath 4.00 a day and upward

The Hotel of Complete Service

L. C. PRIOR
Managing Director

Hotel Brunswick on Boylston Street at Corley Square, Boston, under the same management.



The Vendome BOSTON
Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON “IDEAL TOUR”
American Plan
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C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.
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Heublein Hotel
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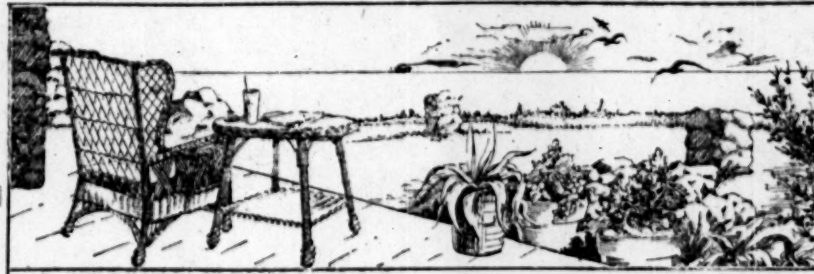
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Frank P. Fenwick,
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LIQUOR LAWS IN
EASTERN CANADADominion Prohibition Committee
Ready to Support Government
in Submitting Question to VoteSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the executive secretary of the Dominion Prohibition Committee, that body is satisfied with the recent legislation introduced by Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, on the subject of prohibition. Entire agreement is accorded to the policy of social legislation being left largely in the domain of the provincial legislatures. The provisions of the bill will have the following effect:

1. They prohibit the manufacture within a province for beverage purposes of any liquor the sale of which as a beverage is prohibited by the laws of such province.

2. They prohibit the importation into any province for beverage purposes of any liquor the sale of which as a beverage is prohibited by the laws of such province.

3. They further prohibit the importation of liquors permitted by the laws of a province to be sold for beverage purposes, provided such liquors can be manufactured within the province.

Position of Quebec and Ontario

Having these points in view the committee recognizes the government's logical position in not interfering with the legislation in Quebec and Ontario, such as for instance, the proposal in the former province to permit the importation of foreign wines provided they conform to the provincial standards, and again in Ontario in the case of the manufacture of native wines. In the latter case the federal government's prohibition of the manufacture of native wines would not be logical if the province permitted the sale of such liquor.

There is one point in which the Dominion Prohibition Committee does not see eye to eye with the government. The proposed legislation is for one year after the peace treaty is signed; the committee desires to change this so that the law should remain in effect subject to a vote of the people of Canada as to its continuance or discontinuance; or as an alternative, it is suggested that the law should continue in effect subject to a provincial option provision allowing any province to request its continuance or discontinuance.

The following letter was sent to the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, immediately after the introduction of his resolution in the House of Commons:

"Dear Sir Thomas:

"On behalf of the Dominion committee, and the temperance groups of all the provinces, I wish to express our pleasure in having the proposed legislation announced in such satisfactory form. The modifications you suggested during our brief conversation in the corridor of the house, were considered in our committee, and the following statements will cover our views:

"1. Reimportation of foreign wines: As it is evidently the intention of the Quebec Act to permit the use of foreign wines, which conform to the provincial standard, it is necessary, in order to avoid the appearance of coercion, that the federal legislation permit the importation of such wines into that Province.

"2. Reimportation of Ontario native wine into Quebec: Inasmuch as under the proposed legislation, native wines may continue to be manufactured as a beverage in Ontario, so long as the law of that Province permits its sale for that purpose, it is reasonable to permit the Province of Quebec to import the Ontario wines on the same general terms as foreign wines.

"It is our opinion, however, that the right to manufacture native wine in the Province of Ontario should be conditional upon the law of that Province, permitting its sale as a beverage, and not upon standards of any other province, which may be disposed to import it.

Permanent Legislation Needed

"It would thus appear that the only point over which there is not full agreement between us, relates to making some provision for permanency of the legislation.

"Any thought of appearing unreasonable in respect to this, would be very repugnant to me, and to others, whom I represent. It would be equally distasteful to us to appear either unmindful or distrustful of our returning soldiers. We feel that either of our alternate proposals provides fairly for securing the views of the returning men. We feel also, that either gives your government a satisfactory guarantee as to public sentiment.

"In accordance with our declared policy, we are still ready to support the Dominion Government if it should choose to submit the whole question to popular vote. Having recognized the disposition in eastern Canada to avoid a Dominion vote, we suggested the provincial option alternative as one which might be more favorably considered by Parliament. This proposal has had careful scrutiny by such eminent constitutional lawyers as the firm of Atkins, Loftus & Co., and has been pronounced sound in principle, as well as happily adapted to the policy of leaving social legislation so far as possible, subject to provincial sentiment and ideas.

"I trust that you will believe me to be more anxious to ease your tasks and strengthen your hand, than I am to bring additional burdens, and that in spite of all appearances to the contrary, I appreciate very greatly your very evident desire to do the thing you believe to be best and wisest, and I thank you for your unfailing courtesy and good will toward myself, and those I have the honor to represent."

GENERAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cottage and bathhouse on Front Street, near Lawrence River, on main shore. Five bedrooms, large living room, dining room and kitchen. A cool breeze at all times from the river; view of river and hills. Inquire: E. M. ALLEWELL, No. 416 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED
SOMEWHERE in the vicinity of New York there is for rent for occupancy Oct. 1st, a medium sized house or 7-room apartment that is reasonable in price, good in arrangement, cheerful in location and convenient to transportation. Accessibility to Grand Central or Pennsylvania stations preferred. Please send full particulars. W. 36, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Two boys, high or prep school graduates, to start at the foot of the ladder with a large insurance company, with object of learning the business and developing with the organization. An exceptional opportunity for boys of the public schools. The company is intelligent, earnest, and well paid; of serious purpose and determination to qualify for advancement. Call at No. 88 E. 12th Street, Boston, between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

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First-class manufacturing jeweler, job man and engraver, able to estimate and take in work. Steady position, good pay for right man. P. A. GORDON, 100 State St., Boston.

AN assistant of general executive ability in wholesale house. Write giving experience, references and salary desired. K. MILLS, 55 Warren St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, Protestant family of 5, good plain cook, good wages and good home. For interview, call Mrs. M. M. YOUNG, 49 Marshall Rd., Yonkers, N. Y., or phone Yonkers 3722.

DESIRABLE position open for competent stenographer for all or part of period from June 30 to Aug. 20. Apply promptly. WORUMBO COMPANY, 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

SPECIALTY shop requires dressmakers, hatters, finishers, steady work, harmonious environment. Ray Morris, 18 E. 46th St., New York City.

COOK who appreciates consideration and good home. Telephone Branch Brook 926, Newark, N. J.

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LADY—Graduate of Lowell, desires position for the summer as companion for children, not under 3 years of age. Mass. or Me. preferred. Address P. 11, Monitor Office, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for the following named certificates of qualification covering service as teachers in the public schools of Boston will be held in the Boston Normal School-house, Huntington Avenue, near the Fenway, on Friday, June 13, 1919, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

IV. High School Group, XV. Merchandise and Store Organization, XVI. High School (For Junior Assistants), XVII. Selected Groups.

XI. Special: Instructor and Assistant Instructor of Military Drill, XII. Special: Assistant Director of Music, XIII. Continuation School, XIV. Day and Evening Industrial Schools.

Circulars containing detailed information with respect to the requirements for these certificates may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary, School Committee.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The 1919 examinations for admission to the Normal, Latin and Day High Schools will be held this year as follows:

NORMAL SCHOOL: For the regular three-year course open to high school graduates who have completed the preparatory course, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JUNE 12 and 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. All candidates are required to be present on the first day of the examination.

For the one-year course open to graduates of approved colleges, on FRIDAY, JUNE 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the six-year course.) On FRIDAY, June 6, and on SATURDAY, September 2, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house, on Warren Avenue, girls, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling; Geography; and Arithmetic.

For admission to the four-year course: Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, will be examined ONLY on September 12 at the place, and in the subjects indicated.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys and girls will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling; Geography; and History and Civics.

For admission to the United States Government and Citizenship examinations: Candidates for admission to the United States Government and Citizenship examinations will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary, School Committee,
14 March Street, Boston.

AGRICULTURE IN
SCHOOLS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—The state committee of the Texas Industrial Congress is planning a state-wide campaign for vitalizing agricultural courses in the rural schools of the State and for community betterment.

Under the plans for conducting the campaign as outlined, each county within its boundaries will organize a county committee which will have charge of local arrangements. Between 20 and 30 speakers will be assigned to each county, divided into teams of two or three and accompanied by an equal number of local citizens, members of the local committee. Each team will hold one meeting in the morning, one in the afternoon, and one in the evening, at which subjects relating to agriculture and community betterment will be discussed.

WAR PANEL ACCEPTED
BY MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, commander of the twenty-sixth division, has written to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, offering to Massachusetts a bronze panel engraved with the battles engaged in by the twenty-sixth division, which has been sent to him by the Countess du Boisrouvray, wife of the ranking French officer on duty with the division in France. Governor Coolidge immediately replied to the General, thanking him for the offer and accepting it.

LUXURY TAX ACTION SOON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives virtually agreed yesterday that a resolution for repeal of the 10 per cent tax on luxuries should be the first revenue legislation at this session. It was said the Democrats would cooperate in its passage. Favorable action in the Senate also was forecast.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Splendid baying corset bus; central location; est. 10 yrs.; owner leaving town; will teach fitting, alterations if desired. Particulars, Mrs. O. S. Blair, 80 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

DUO-ART reproducing electric upright "Stuck" Piano. Practically new. Price \$1450. will sell \$1050. Half cash, balance installments. G. 22, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

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ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS
PINE ST. 4119 (cor.), Philadelphia, Pa. Pine location, porch, first-class table board. Refs. Phone Baring 207. Miss E. M. Hanley.

COOLIDGE CORNER—44 Marion St., Brookline—Large front, above room, with running water. Available May 25. Brookline 6308-J.

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EDUCATIONAL

ACTIVITY RESUMED
AT CAMBRIDGEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The past term at Cambridge has witnessed the revival of the activity which was interrupted by the absence of nearly all the students and a large part of the teaching and research staffs on war service. From the moment when the armistice was signed until the beginning of the term, and continuously even after the term had commenced, college tutors have been exceedingly busy dealing with applications for admission, for readmission as students, from officers and soldiers about to be demobilized.

At the beginning of the term in January there were in residence some 1000 students of various years, or about half the average total of the years preceding the war, and the numbers have been increasing during the term. It is particularly gratifying to see among the undergraduates not a few who were in their first or second years of residence at the outbreak of war in 1914, returning after having fulfilled the prediction of those who declared that a man who had spent four years of responsible life in the army, and was four years older than when he left Cambridge, would be unwilling to go back to a student's life. The regulations have been modified so that those who have been away on war service may count their residence now as though it were continuous with the period immediately before the war, for the purpose of qualifying for degrees.

Larger Laboratories Needed

The revival of activity this term has been more rapid in the natural sciences than in other subjects, and the classes have been attended by an even larger proportion of students than was usual before the war. Some of the classes in chemistry have had to cope with even more students than before the war. In engineering, also, there have been large numbers of students. There is, consequently, great pressure on the laboratory accommodation, and if the present influx of students continues, considerable extensions will certainly be required. On account of the present lack of funds for the enlargement of permanent buildings, and owing to the difficulties due to shortage of labor in the building trades at the present time, it is proposed to supplement the existing laboratories to some extent by temporary huts purchased from the army authorities. One of these has already been erected.

Some little difficulty has been encountered in teaching the large number of students, owing to the depleted state of the staffs of lecturers and demonstrators. The roll of honor among the teaching staff is a long one and contains names well honored outside Cambridge circles. Among these may be mentioned Prof. B. Hopkinson, F.R.S., who was professor of engineering, and Dr. Keith Lucas, F.R.S., both of whom used their great attainments for the improvement of aeroplane design, although without previous experience of flying machines, and both had done work in the air service of a quality never surpassed and only equaled, perhaps, by some half dozen other men in England. Other teachers are away from Cambridge on government service, and since these have generally occupied more responsible positions than their intended pupils in Cambridge, the army authorities have been unwilling to release them so soon as the undergraduates. Indeed, many are still away. The result has been to throw more work on those who have remained in Cambridge, and on those who were demobilized early.

Societies in Full Swing

Many of the societies which formerly flourished in Cambridge have, with the returning students, recommenced their activities. Debates at the union began on Feb. 4, and college debating societies are mostly in full swing. Some of the clubs for the discussion of philosophical and other problems have started again. The various athletic clubs having reopened; it is expected that contests will be held against Oxford in cricket and in athletics next term; possibly others may be arranged. Rowing has been cared for in Cambridge by several old blues who have come up for the purpose, and inter-college races have been held this term, on a somewhat different plan from the old Lent races, this on account of the inexperience of the crews. The college first boats raced in timed races, and the second and third boats in bumping races. Trinity Hall won the timed races, and First Trinity second boat was head of the river in the bumping races. These two clubs have always held high positions on the river in the years before the war, and the five years' interval does not seem to have affected their tradition. There have been four trial eights on the river this term, instead of the two which were usual before the war; from their crews an eight will be selected to row against Oxford.

Fundamental Changes

In the midst of the revival of these and other old established activities, Cambridge has not forgotten the altered conditions and points of view resulting from the war, and the last few months have seen a large number of fundamental changes in university routine, more perhaps than in any previous period of its history. The importance of the various subjects has changed considerably during the past 4½ years, necessitating the establishment of new departments of teaching, and rendering others of less importance. It will be remembered that in the past term Greek has been declared to be no longer a compulsory subject for the previous examination, which is usually taken before entering the university. Three new professorships which have recently been established

are those of French, of naval history, and of aeronautical engineering. The professorship in French is the gift of the Drapers' Company, to whom the university has been indebted for other benefactions in the past; the professorships in naval history and in aeronautical engineering are generously given by Lord Rothermere and Mr. Emile Mond, respectively, in memory of their sons. For the last-named professorship there are a number of strong candidates among young Cambridge men who have served in the flying services during the war, and have by their researches contributed largely to the development of the modern airship and aeroplane.

Changes of another type are perhaps of even greater importance, for they tend toward facilitating intercourse and collaboration with other universities and with the army and navy. There have been some 400 naval officers in residence this term, under instruction side by side with undergraduates, and Cambridge now welcomes 200 officers and soldiers of the American Army who expect to remain till the end of June.

Ph.D. Degree Established

The Senate has this term voted by a large majority in favor of the proposal for establishing a Ph.D. degree obtainable by research workers from Cambridge or other universities. Such students have always been welcomed in Cambridge, but hitherto have been unable to obtain degrees other than B.A. or M.A., which do not carry the title of doctor.

The following is a short abstract of the regulations affecting intending research students from outside Cambridge. Applicants for admission as research students must write to the secretary of the board of research studies, and must accompany their application by (1) a diploma or other certificate of graduation at a university, (2) a statement as to the course of research which the applicant desires to pursue together with such evidence of attainments and of previous study as he may be able to submit, and (3) a certificate that the applicant has attained the age of 21 years. In exceptional cases persons who do not present a certificate of graduation, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of general educational qualification. In order to qualify for the degree of Ph.D., three years' research work will usually be required, of which at least two years must be spent in Cambridge and one in some other place approved by the board of research studies; but when a student has, previous to his admission to Cambridge, done at least one year's research elsewhere, he may be excused one year out of the usual three. Supervision of the student's research will be provided by the board. At the end of the three years the student will be expected to present a dissertation on the subject of his research, stating which portions are claimed as his original work and how far he is indebted to previous work, and he will be examined orally or otherwise in the subject. In case the student fails to obtain the Ph.D. degree at his first attempt, he may be allowed to continue his work for a year more.

Research students will generally have the same standing in the universities as Bachelors of Art of similar seniority and will be eligible for university prizes and scholarships open to graduates. It is hoped that many who would formerly have gone to German universities will now come to Cambridge and those other English universities which have instituted a Ph.D. degree.

THE POLYTECHNIC
SCHOOL, PARISBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Polytechnic School has reopened its gates and the courses have been resumed just where they had been interrupted at the end of July, 1914. Little did those belonging to the promotion of 1911, who were leaving the school definitely in 1914, or those of the promotions of 1912 and 1913, dream, on leaving for the annual holidays, that four years would elapse before their return to the great military school.

Never did the ancient building of the Rue Descartes, which so many generations of great engineers and soldiers have been formed (let the names of Foch and Joffre suffice) witness a more stirring ceremony than that which took place on March 17, when General Currier, commanding officer of the school, decorated some of the students who had particularly distinguished themselves during the war, including Lieutenant Bédoux, Lieutenant Barrals, Lieutenant Labaye, Lieutenant Fresnay de Contant.

Nine Hundred Pupils

The Polytechnic School now counts 900 pupils, and as it is impossible to lodge them all within the walls of the institution, it has been decided that they can either simply attend the classes as in ordinary schools, or be day-boarders as they wish. War has in many cases precipitated the course of events, and many "pipos" are now married and heads of families, so that it really would be rather difficult to make them submit to rules which were adapted to former times and conditions. When the first class was reopened, all the pupils present of the same promotion, or "cocoons" as they are called in the slang of the school, who found themselves grouped as of yore in the old familiar class rooms, experienced a moment of intense emotion. But how different they were from the gay boys of 1914! Today the Polytechnic School counts 130 captains, and 43 pupils, both "ancients" (ancients) and "consequents" (new comers), who are

decorated with the Legion of Honor so gloriously won.

Among the pupils of whom the school is most proud, is a young captain—an "ace"—who has won no less than eight "citations." In fact "palmes" and "citations" abound: 1650 have been distributed among the pupils of the school who took part in the war, and who moreover count 400 chevrons for wounds received on the field of honor.

The class of mechanics of the "X," as the school is termed by its inmates, is headed by Mr. Paul Painlevé, who was Minister of War. Before beginning his lesson, Mr. Painlevé paid tribute to the 700 pupils who had fallen at the front, and then began to speak quite naturally, "Gentlemen, as we saw last year . . . 'Last year' was 1914. Quite simply Mr. Painlevé has spanned the terrible chasm that seemed to yawn between yesterday and today, and surely this lapus is of good augury for the future of France, for it proves, does it not, that both the valiant horizon-clad officers and their cadets wearing the black tunic and smart bicorne of the school, have left the past behind them and are looking forward to the future with the same brave, unflinching gaze which has enabled them to win the war, and which will permit them to be among the foremost in the great economic effort of tomorrow.

TEACHING ENGLISH
BY NEW METHODSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Several radical changes have taken place during the last 10 years in instruction in English which are very significant in the present period of reconstruction. More emphasis has been given to oral composition. The essential phases of language, grammar, compositions, and rhetoric have been determined and emphasized. Increased attention has been given to supplementary reading and to current literature. Less attention has been given to detailed analyses of the literary selections which are studied. The work in English has been correlated much more effectively with the work in other departments. Inasmuch as English is a required subject of all students in each of the four years of the high school course, the kind of instruction which is given in this subject is a matter of first importance.

Oral composition has received increased emphasis during recent years because of its very large social value. Very few people devote themselves to types of writing which require a high degree of skill. On the other hand, one is in constant oral communication with friends and associates. Business men dictate most of their letters. Active participation in group discussions and civic enterprises requires more or less fluent command of oral English. In order to train boys and girls to express themselves more effectively, teachers of English are giving much more time and attention to oral work.

Changes in Instruction

The changes which have come into English instruction reflect to some extent the scientific tendencies of the times. Detailed studies have been made to determine the essential elements of language, grammar and composition. Teachers of English are no longer assuming that all parts of technical grammar are of large importance and must be taught. They have learned through recent investigations that certain parts of grammar are very important, while other parts have little real value. These facts, which have been determined on the basis of objective studies, enable the teacher to organize instruction much more economically and effectively than was possible before the relative functional values of the various units of instruction were known.

One of the most promising tendencies in English instruction today is the increased amount of attention which is given to supplementary reading and to current literature. For several decades a very large part of the reading material for high-school classes was selected from the so-called standard classics. As a result the pupil had little opportunity to establish permanent interests in other fields of literature. By the time the pupil enters the high school he has developed an interest in civic and vocational problems. English teachers are giving more attention to these interests and are providing pupils with well-selected lists of supplementary books dealing with such problems. In fact it is by no means uncommon to find readings and discussions in English courses which relate to matters of vocational guidance. In a number of schools freshmen courses in English are organized about the problems of the community. Extensive readings are assigned which inform the pupil in regard to these problems. It is needless to say that such courses contribute very largely to the development of intelligent citizens.

Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers and magazines receive a large amount of attention in the English classes of progressive high schools. Several daily newspapers are studied to determine their organization, advantages and limitations. In connection with this work standards of criticism are developed, so that a result pupils learn to differentiate between the trustworthy and the unreliable. Furthermore, interest is stimulated in following the development of events as they are described in newspapers and magazines. In a very large number of cases permanent interests in public affairs are developed and the pupils continue their reading and study along these lines after they have completed their high school course. Inasmuch as most public issues are decided by the citi-

zens of a community, too much emphasis cannot be given to an intelligent study of civic problems.

The tendency to give less attention to detailed analyses of literary selections is in harmony with the developments of modern methodology. Investigation has shown that one can learn details more effectively after a view of the whole has been secured. Hence, the piece-meal method of studying literary selections has been largely discontinued. Furthermore, as high-school pupils are becoming more and more representative of our entire population, the fact has been recognized that a detailed study of the literary qualities and merits of a selection are much less important now than formerly. As a result, attention is being directed more and more largely to the important factual contributions which selections have to make.

Cooperation

The tendency for English to become more closely related to the everyday experience of the pupil is further emphasized by the fact that it is becoming more and more closely correlated with the work of other departments. References relating to civics, history, the sciences and mathematics are frequently assigned in English classes. Compositions based on the content subjects are required in most schools. The teachers of other departments cooperate with the English departments in requiring high standards in the oral and written work of pupils. To the extent that effective cooperative relations are established, the habits cultivated in the English department will become permanent tools in effective expression.

ALSACE-LORRAINE
SCHOOL PLANBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The nomination of Mr. Millerand to the post of High Commissioner of France to Alsace-Lorraine will perhaps have the effect of putting a little order and method into the organization of teaching in these provinces. Until now, order and method have been lacking, and things have been conducted in a haphazard fashion. According to the best information available, it seems that any soldiers who happened to be university men were nominated to the posts left vacant by the departure of the German instructors. Many of these new members of the staff were demobilized a few weeks later and replaced by others who were in their turn liberated.

This continual instability might easily have been avoided had those responsible for the organization of education in the liberated provinces taken the trouble to find teachers willing to establish themselves definitely in Alsace, and to offer to each a suitable post.

Recruiting Teachers

On the contrary, what has been accomplished is merely to disorganize, in that part of Alsace which has been occupied for a considerable time by French, a system which gave excellent results without in any way improving the conditions of education in the other regions of the liberated provinces.

It would appear, however, that efforts have been made during the last weeks to introduce some regularity into the recruiting of the personnel of Alsatian schools and colleges. Circulars addressed to those properly qualified have explained the conditions of service and the advantages offered to teachers who wish to take up professional work in Alsace-Lorraine.

Staff Requirements

The Ministry of Public Instruction stipulates that these teachers must be young, active, and know the Alsatian dialect. They must, moreover, start for Alsace alone, and with the minimum of baggage, and get to their post, wherever it may be situated, as rapidly as possible. They will receive their usual salary, together with special allowances on account of the high cost of living. Nor will they forfeit the "supplement communal" of the posts which they have left and which for a certain time are still kept open for them if they wish to return. The special allowances in Alsace-Lorraine include free lodging and a daily indemnity of 10 francs.

As will be seen, many advantages are offered to the teachers of France in order to persuade them to take a part in the reorganization of education in Alsace. It is to be presumed that Mr. Millerand, who is renowned for his energy, will find yet other ways of solving, in a manner satisfactory to all, this problem, which is one of the many that await him in his new position.

TEXAS COLLEGE TO
HELP THE FARMERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

COLLEGE STATION, Texas.—The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has adopted a program of direct service to the people of the State, and one of the first steps in this program is to help the farmers and ranchmen solve the problem of finding the best-paying crops, as well as questions regarding production, transportation and marketing of products. The college has established a division of farm and ranch economics in charge of Prof. H. M. Elliott, farm management specialist of the extension service. The new bureau will conduct special investigations into the cost of growing cotton and other farm products in various parts of the State, as well as the cost of raising cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and other animals. The information gathered will be given to the farmers and ranchmen without cost.

SPANISH TEACHING
IN THE PHILIPPINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was practically inevitable that the jealousy between the Spaniards and the Portuguese during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, due to their common efforts to push discoveries west and east from the Mediterranean, would sooner or later cause friction which might easily result in an armed clash. With the laudable view to prevent both friction and clash, Pope Alexander VI, on May 4, 1493, issued his famous Bull of Demarcation, establishing an imaginary line 100 leagues (say 300 miles) west of the Azores Islands, and declaring that Spain should have the sole right—that is, so far as the commands of His Holiness were respected by the faithful Roman Catholics—to all lands discovered west of that line, and Portugal the same right to all like discoveries east thereof. Later, by the terms of the treaty of Tordesillas, June 7, 1494, made by the governments in interest, this imaginary line was shifted to 300 leagues (say 110 miles) west of the Cape Verde Islands.

Convinced that the lands to the westward discovered by Columbus were not the real East Indies, which conviction had been strengthened by Balboa's discovery of an ocean washing the west coast of that Columbian land, the Spaniards came to the conclusion that the East Indian Spice Islands, which they were particularly desirous of "discovering," were to be reached by rounding the American continent, and then sailing westward across Balboa's ocean. The Spaniards gave to this project serious consideration.

Magellan's Expedition

The acceptance of the rotundity of the earth and the crude approximation of its circumference which the Spaniards were then able to make, led them to believe that the same information would not carry the Portuguese rights under the Bull so far to the eastward from Europe as to cover the coveted islands. Accordingly, an expedition was fitted out by the Spanish Government and the command thereof given to Ferdinand de Magellan, who had been born a Portuguese, Fernao Magalhaes, Anglicized as Ferdinand Magellan. The fleet of five small vessels, although the flagship, the Trinidad, was considered, in those days, quite a large craft, set sail from Seville on Aug. 14, 1519, and after almost innumerable vicissitudes, until the straits to which the name of Magellan has been given, although Magellan himself called them "The Straits of All the Saints" were passed; after which the remaining four vessels, for one had deserted and gone back to Spain, crossed a wide, smooth, and calm ocean, to which Magellan gave the appropriate name of Pacific.

Without stopping to mention the various groups of islands that Magellan visited in his traversing the Pacific Ocean, except to say that to one small one he gave, most appropriately, the name of "Ladrones," because of the thieving propensities of the inhabitants, a name that endures to the present time, Magellan's little squadron reached the southern part of the Philippine archipelago in February, 1521, and while he took possession of the group in the name of his Spanish sovereign, we can hardly say this was the actual beginning of Spanish sovereignty, and it certainly did not mark the commencement of Spanish educational efforts.

In the time between the departure of Magellan from Spain and the return of his expedition, by the treaty of Saragosa, 1529, the line of demarcation between Spanish and Portuguese rights of discovery and appropriation, had been fixed 297 leagues (891 miles) east of the Molucca Islands, and this cast even stronger doubt upon Spain's rights to the Philippines than had previously existed. Still it was determined to try to establish the right of possession, and in 1565, Legazpi sailed from Mexico, reached Cebu again, and reannexed the entire group, giving them the name of Philippines, in honor of the then Crown Prince, afterward King, and with Acapulco, Mexico, a fairly regular service was established.

Spanish Development

It is doubtless quite true that the Spanish Government had no serious intention of developing the archipelago commercially. They had secured the much coveted privilege of dealing direct with the Spice Islands, if they chose to accept the attendant risks of the voyage to and fro; but it remained to be shown that anything like compensating reciprocity in trade could be developed. That the prelates of the Spanish branch of the Roman Catholic Church considered the Philippines as a most advantageous outpost for strenuous work in evangelizing the eastern portions of the Asiatic continent, was undoubtedly the prime reason for the Spanish earnest effort to develop the archipelago.

A few years after Legazpi's re-occupation of Cebu and the southern portion of the archipelago, and soon considerable additions had been made to his military forces by troops from Mexico, who were easily persuaded to go so far from home by the lured attractions of rich, material gains, the conquest of the largest island, Luzon, was undertaken and accomplished without great difficulty. Then, in 1571, Manila was founded and made the capital of the colony. We may, therefore, say with few reasons that the Spanish effort to educate the natives of the Philippine Islands, began very soon after the archipelago had been annexed; but we can hardly say that effort was purely for the benefit of those natives, since they were to be made a means toward accomplishing a far greater end. This brought the Spaniards into direct contact with the

Malayan tribes, the Tagals, the Ilocanos, and the Viscayans who constitute the major part of the populace. The prompt development of agriculture and mineral wealth, and the eagerness displayed by the natives to avail themselves of the privilege of using European materials of many kinds, was a most fortuitous yet fortunate circumstance.

Native Culture

The Tagals had an alphabet and considerable culture before the Spaniards came, and both the Ilocanos and the Viscayans were similarly advanced, although in a less degree. The alphabets and the languages of the two former showed plainly the influence of southeastern continental Asia, while the writing of the Viscayans was almost unique. Many Sanskrit words, or at any rate of Sanskrit derivation, were found in the languages of these three peoples and their numerous tribal units.

Of course, all these distinctive linguistic features soon disappeared under Spanish influence, but the alphabets and the literatures made the task of the European priests much easier than could otherwise possibly have been the case when they attempted to adapt their religious books to the understanding of the natives.

As a matter of course, there were priests in every ship's company, although the number with Legazpi's primary expedition was insufficient to permit of a serious effort at proselytizing generally; nevertheless, the elaborate services of the Roman Catholic Church appealed strongly to the native fondness for brilliancy of apparel and elegant ceremony. An interesting incident came to light soon after Legazpi's arrival, which greatly confirmed the Spanish priest's wish that he fathered their thought; it seemed that some time after Magellan's visit and the departure of his company, a small image of an infant had been found, either on Cebu or Macatan. To be sure, the infant was black, but that did not lessen the conviction of the natives that they had secured a great "fetish" of the foreigners, so they decked it with tawdry finery and installed in their temple. When the priests found how much honor was paid "The Holy Child Jesus," they took it as a good omen for the success of their own efforts to introduce Christianity. The image was taken in charge by the Austin Friars, installed in an oratory at Manila, and subsequently transferred to a church specially built for it, called after the accepted, if inaccurate name of the amulet.

Beginnings of Education

The numerous priests who came from Mexico joined forces with those already in residence, and began the work of education most enthusiastically. They realized that there was great need for evangelization right at hand. At this point may be said to have begun the real education of the Philippines—for it is well to use the inclusive name, since it is unnecessary to distinguish between the Filipinos, as the Malayan population is called strictly, and the Negritos. That education was, naturally, of the narrowest kind, being rudimentary instruction in church ritual, memorizing the catechism, prayers, etc., in Spanish-Latin, at first and until the priests had themselves learned enough of the native dialects to make use of them. This point reached, much assistance was received from the Tagals, the Ilocanos, and the Viscayans, and in a measure the original plan of the Spaniards was achieved, and Filipino missionaries were sent to various parts of continental Asia, as well as to Japan.

Great attention was given to general education, it being the ambition of the colonial government to have a primary school in every center of population, with higher schools in the cities and large towns. In the year 1888 the Philippine State Budget contained items to the total of \$238,650 for educational purposes, of which sum nearly \$114,000 was assigned to agricultural schools and model farms in 10 provinces.

Branches Taught

The syllabus of branches taught in the Municipal Athenaeum for Young Men at the Jesuits' institution at Manila, covers 24 branches and a scope as to the natural science, physics, mathematics, literature, belles lettres, and languages, that would satisfy the most exacting of American state superintendents of education; and the same thing may be said of the schedule adopted for the Girls Higher School, of the Santa Isabel College.

In fact, it must be admitted that when we stop to consider the Spanish and especially the Romish prejudices in the matter of education, we must admit that as to education in the Philippines when the Spanish authority was replaced by the American, there was a good deal to be said in favor of the priests, monks, and nuns who were responsible for that education, especially if we give due credit to the efforts of the numerous lay assistants who taught for a mere pittance.

"The Syllabus of Education" in the Municipal Athenaeum of the Jesuits, Manila, contains:

Algebra
Arithmetic
Agriculture
Commerce
Commercial Law
Chemistry
Philosophy
Painting
Poetry
Spanish Composition
Spanish Grammar
Topography
Trigonometry

The curriculum, Girls Higher School, Santa Isabel College, Manila, is as follows:

Arithmetic
Drawing
Dress Cutting
French
Geography
Grammar
History
History in Spanish
Latin Grammar

Latin Composition
Mechanics
Mercantile Arithmetic
Natural History
Physics
Chemistry
Philosophy
Painting
Poetry
Spanish Composition
Spanish Grammar
Topography
Trigonometry

History of the Philippines
Music
Needlework
Physics
Reading: Prose and Poetry
Spanish Grammar
Sacred History

THE COLLABORATION
AMONG ALLIESBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Society of Literature has recently published a very interesting account of the work accomplished by the sub-committee of the education section of the entente committee, to report on educational collaboration among the Allies.

One of the most satisfactory items in the report is an account of the visit paid last spring by a delegation of Italian professors to the universities of Great Britain. The visit, which received the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Education, was highly successful, and has already borne good fruit in further collaboration between the two countries. Much progress has also been made in the development of educational facilities between France and America. Great efforts have been made to keep in touch with Belgium and Rumania. Through the "Union Anglo-Belge," and the "Anglo-Rumanian Society," it is hoped to establish close and permanent relations with these two countries. With regard to Serbia the committee report that partly through the medium of the entente committee's sub-committee for intellectual relations with the Serbians, Croatsians, and Slovenes, partly through the kindness of His Excellency the Serbian Minister of Public Instruction, further relations were established with that country last autumn, and it has, therefore, been made possible to submit to the Serbian government proposals as to the manner in which Great Britain might help her Serbian allies.

Letter From Serbia

The following letter, dated Jan. 3, 1919, has been received from the Ministry of Public Instruction and of Culture of the Kingdom of Serbia, by the education section of the Royal Society of Literature, addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Edward Bulough:

Sir:—I am very grateful to you for your kind letter of 23d Oct. and for the accompanying memorandum setting forth the proposals of the Sub-Committee for Educational Collaboration. I need hardly assure you that I am in most hearty agreement with the principles elaborated and I think it is scarcely necessary to add that our people are most keen . . . to learn not only the English language but also all they can about Great Britain. The whole of Serbia is waiting to understand much more about the British people, from every point of view. It could not be difficult for you to find out a certain number of British teachers and we look to you to help us in this matter. When we have settled down just a little more, we shall turn to you for your kind assistance in grappling with the whole question.

Yours most faithfully,
L. M. DAVIDOVITCH.

Serbian Public Schools

One of the most interesting proposals for educational development with Serbia submitted to her Minister of Public Instruction by the English committee, is that public schools somewhat on the lines of those in England should be introduced into Serbia. It is not the object of the committee to impose any English program or course of studies upon the Serbians, but it is thought that while not in any way interfering with the fundamental traditions of their country, the general tone and administrative qualities of the English public school might produce excellent results. As it is a system unique in Europe, the committee recognize the necessity for instructing the Serbian teachers in its ideals and organization, and if agreeable to the educational authorities, they would supply them provisionally with an English head master and one or two English teachers able to initiate the Serbian teachers in their task. The report shows other activities on foot to bring Serbia and England into closer relationship with each other in the matter of education.

In their report the committee have drawn up 16 propositions for the means of further collaboration with entente committees, which include interchange of professors, of students, and of children between the different countries. Perhaps one of the most useful among their propositions is the request that "before textbooks dealing with one of the allied countries are adopted in the schools of another, steps be taken to secure competent criticism of such books from the country with which they deal."

Committee Report Approved

On Feb. 10 last, the entente committee met under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Crewe, and the following proposition, moved by the Dean of St. Paul's and seconded by Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., was carried: "That this committee for promoting an intellectual entente among the allied and friendly countries, recognizing the importance of international collaboration in educational matters, adopts the above report of its sub-committee and orders it to be presented to the government."

The sub-committee have further appointed Dr. Tanner of Cambridge, Professor Conway of Manchester, and Mr. Claudesley Brereton (Modern Language Association), together with Mr. Edward Bulough, of Honorable Secretary, as a standing sub-committee for the promotion of a friendly understanding on the points laid down in the resolutions, between Great Britain and her allies. It would be difficult to pay too high a tribute to the energy, enterprise, and practical ability with which the sub-committee have carried out the first 15 months of their work—they were appointed in November, 1917—and there is no more encouraging sign for their continued success than the immediate and cordial support which they have received from the governments of other countries with which they have been in touch.

THE HOME FORUM

Each Man's Worth

Know all that gentle blood may bring
No benefit, or anything.
Except what each man's worth may
give.

Know, also, none of all that live
Can ask for honor, praise or blame,
By reason of another's name.
—Jean de Meung (tr. by Walter
Besant).

"The Soote Season"

The year now enters upon the one
season which everybody loves—the
charmed transition from harsh winds
and northern storms to the luxurious
fervor of summer. This is the only
true spring of the poets; for when
anyone praises the sweetness of spring,
it is not what the calendar calls so
that is meant. When, a few days ago
there came a day of southwest zephyrs
and soft light, and the maples first
began actually to unfold their pushing
buds, ready and waiting a long time
for the sign, and the elms began to
cast shadows, so that before night the
streets had grown closer and the
neater hills showed that ineffable
tender green that is rather a dream of
foliage than the thing itself—then
your neighbor met you with a smile
and said, "Well, this is something like
spring!" He was mistaken—it was
something like summer. The truth is,
the most of people do not love spring
at all; what they love is summer.

Spring is all that we have had since
February. The frosty nights, the cutting
winds, the gray days, the hiding
sun—these are all circumstances of the
northern spring, which nevertheless
conquers every now and then a
day so lovely that it is memorable even
when June, rich in exquisite bloom
and fragrance, has taken possession of
a beautiful earth made ready for
her.

Most unreasonably the world insists
on asking from Spring what she can-
not give until she bids us farewell. It
is like—to compare the original to the
imitation—following an artist through
the processes of his picture; the filling
the canvas with paint, the back-color
that tells nothing, the first rude sug-
gestion of the composition, the masses
indicated, and so on; and at every
stage abusing the artist because we do
not see beauty and sweet perfection.

When Spring goes, she leaves the
finished picture—that is June. Is not
this in truth the very time that might
well have been meant by Surrey?

"The soote season, that bud and bloom
forth brings,
With green bath clad the hill, and
eke the vale;—
Summer is come, for every spray now
springs:
The busy bee her honey now she
minges;
Winter is worn, that was the flower-
er's bale."
—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

"Be Ye Therefore Perfect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IT WAS when Jesus was delivering
what has come to be known as the
Sermon on the Mount that he said:
"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your
Father which is in heaven is perfect."
His whole discourse was an exposition
of the doctrine of perfection; and it
was driven home with the directness
distinctive of all his teaching, in the
words just quoted.

It is not uncommon to hear it
voiced that the Sermon on the Mount
is impracticable. How often it is
thought by many who for the time
being may be looking at the infirmities
and frailties of human existence,
that Jesus was an impossible idealist,
one who spoke continually over the
heads of humanity and often acted,
as when he healed the sick and raised
the dead, in a manner utterly beyond
their comprehension. That is how the
unenlightened human consciousness is
apt to look upon the words and works
of Jesus the Christ. Both remain
enigmatical to it. Even the most
skeptical, however, seldom doubt the
authenticity of the New Testament
narrative. At any rate, all who have
studied, more than superficially, its
Scriptures have concluded that the
man Jesus lived on earth and that he
was extraordinary in what he said
and did. But human history is always
open to dispute; and especially is this
the case when it pertains to the dis-
tant past where it is apt to be merged
into tradition. Notwithstanding this,
the words of Christ Jesus have been
instinctively felt to be true, since ever
they were uttered, by very many who
have been helped by his admonitions
into nobler ways of living, and inspired
by them into following paths which
have led them into deeper peace. Still,
there was lacking to them the cer-
tainty of scientific conviction that his
works could be repeated, until the
great discovery of Christian Science.

When Christian Science was discovered
by Mary Baker Eddy, the Key was
given to the entire Scriptures of the
Old and New Testaments. The teach-
ing of the prophets became clear and
distinct, the doctrine and works of
Christ Jesus perfectly intelligible.
These doctrines were recognized as the
outcome of the logical and purposeful
reasoning of one who possessed an
unsurpassed knowledge of God, the
divine Principle of being. They were
found to be based on the scientific
understanding of reality. In other
words, Jesus the Christ knew, as no
one had ever known before, the truth
about God and about man. He was
able because of his purity, his unself-
ishness, his utter unworldliness, to see
through the unreality of matter to the
realities of Spirit, to those eternal
spiritual ideas which ever abide in
"the bosom of the Father." All this
is made clear by Christian Science.

What then, more particularly, is the
explanation which Christian Science
gives, and which throws such light on
the teaching of Jesus? Primarily it
lies in what it teaches about God, and
secondarily in what it teaches about
God's creation, man. Christian Sci-
ence declares that God is infinite, per-
fect Mind, and that perfect Mind is
thus omnipresent as divine Principle.
Being infinite, nothing real exists but
Mind. What, then, is creation? It is
the expression of Mind; and as such
is ideal. That is to say, infinite and per-
fect Mind is manifested in Mind's in-
finite ideal; and Mind's ideal is man.
This is very metaphysical, some one
may say. Truly, that is so. But it
cannot be otherwise in dealing with
infinite Mind. God, then, is Mind; and
spiritual man is the expression of
Mind. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page
591 of the Christian Science textbook,
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures" in the definition of man:
"MAN. The compound idea of infinite
Spirit; the spiritual image and like-
ness of God; the full representation
of Mind." There it is, the fullest and
most metaphysical definition of man
ever given.

Reflect upon this definition. Does it
not at once emphasize the entirely
spiritual nature of man? Man, the
image and likeness of God, reflects, as
consciousness, all the lesser ideas of
God; and it is this which constitutes
man's actual and real dominion "over
all the earth." No longer is man re-
cognized as limited and material. Man
is beheld in divine Science to be the ex-
pression of infinite Mind. Now since
Mind is perfect, what must Mind's cre-
ation, man, be? Imperfect? Can perfect
Mind create imperfect ideas? The ques-
tions have but to be put to answer
themselves. Perfect Mind is expressed
by perfect man. Christ Jesus knew this
when he commanded his followers
to be perfect. Nothing is more certain
than the fact that it was because he
was acquainted with the truth about
the perfection of God that he urged
upon mankind to learn the truth about
the perfection of spiritual man and so
to strive to become like man. The
whole position is wonderfully summed
up on page 302 of Science and Health:
"The Science of being reveals man as
perfect," Mrs. Eddy writes, "even as
the Father is perfect, because the Soul,
or Mind, of the spiritual man is God,
the divine Principle of all being, and
because this real man is governed by
Soul instead of sense, by the law of
Spirit, not by the so-called laws of
matter."

No one reading these words can for
a moment confuse the real, or spiri-
tual, man with a mortal material

sense of man. Christian Science shows
that the one is real, the other unreal.
Mortal man, so-called, is a false mate-
rial sense of man; and this material
sense must be destroyed by the truth
about spiritual man. As the process
of destruction of all that is false goes
on, a better understanding is obtained
of man as the perfect idea of Mind.
Paul had many a struggle within him-
self, but he was aware that always
the struggle was between the real and
the unreal, between the spiritual or
real idea and the carnal mind, the
material sense of man. In his oft-
quoted admonition to the Corinthians
he said: "Be perfect, be of good com-

fort, be of one mind, live in peace; and
the God of love and peace shall be
with you." It was as if he had told
them, as Christian Science is telling
mankind today, There is one Mind,
perfect and good; strive to realize that
man is the creation of this perfect
Mind, and thus come into your birth-
right of peace, harmony, and perfec-
tion. The human race is held in
bondage by its material theories of
creation. All its suffering springs
from that source. The human race
will be saved or healed exactly as men
learn the truth about the creative
Principle and Principle's perfect
creation, spiritual man.

The Measure of
Victorian Verse

Of the difficulties that waylay a
Victorian anthologist, two are obvious.
Where is he to begin? Where to end?
The first he has proved less formidable
than it looked, and the second scarcely
formidable at all. Though Words-
worth happened to be the first laureate
of Queen Victoria's reign, no one will
argue that he belongs to it. . . . For
the close; as we reckon Drummond of
Hawthornden, Herrick, even Shirley,
among the Elizabethans, and choose to

forget how much of Shakespeare's
best, or of Ben Jonson's, is later than
Elizabeth, so I have thought it no
insult to include any English poet,
born in our time, under the great name
"Victorian." . . . For my part after
many months spent in close study of
Victorian verse—re-reading old favor-
ites and eagerly making acquaintance
with much that was new to me—I rise
from the task in reverence and won-
der not only at the mass (not easily
sized) of poetry written with ardor in
these less than a hundred years, but at
the amount of it which is excellent,
and the height of some of that excel-
lence.—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

In the Distance:
Niagara

The moon was at its highest point
of the heavens, here and there at wide
clear intervals twinkled a thousand
stars. Sometimes the moon rested on
a group of clouds which looked like
the summit of high mountains crowned
with snow; little by little the clouds
grew longer and rolled out into trans-
parent and waving zones of white
satin, or changed into light flakes of
froth, into innumerable, wandering
flocks on the blue plains of the firmament.
Again the arch of the heavens
seemed transformed into a shore on
which one saw level rows, parallel
lines such as are made by the regular
ebb and flow of the sea; a gust of wind
tore this veil again and there ap-
peared everywhere in the sky great
banks of dazzling white down, so soft
that one could almost feel their soft-
ness and their elasticity.

The scene on the earth was not less
beautiful; the silvery and velvety light
of the moon floated over the top of the
forest, and here and there penetrated
through the trees, throwing rays of
light even in the deepest shadows. The
narrow brook which flowed at my feet,
varying itself from time to time amidst
thickets of oak, willow, and sugar
trees, and reappearing a little farther
off in the glades, all sparkling with
the constellations of the night, seemed
like a ribbon of azure silk spotted
with diamond stars, and striped with
black bands.

Across the river in a wide, natural
meadow the moonlight rested quietly
on the pasture, where it spread out
like a sheet. A few birch trees scat-
tered over the savannah, sometimes
blending, with the caprice of the
winds, into the background, seemed to
be surrounded with pale gauze, and
sometimes, rising from the chalky
trunks hidden in the darkness, formed,
as it were, islands of floating shadows
on an immovable sea of light. Near by,
all was silence and stillness, save for
the falling of the leaves, the rough
passing of a sudden gust, or the rare
and broken whooping of the gray
owl; while in the distance the solemn
rolling of Niagara was heard, as it
echoed in the stillness of the night
from desert to desert, and died away
in the solitary forest.—Chateaubriand.

The Farmer

Man builds his castles fair and high
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand.

Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be't here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whatever befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.
—Charles Godfrey Leland.

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HEALTH
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the Scriptures
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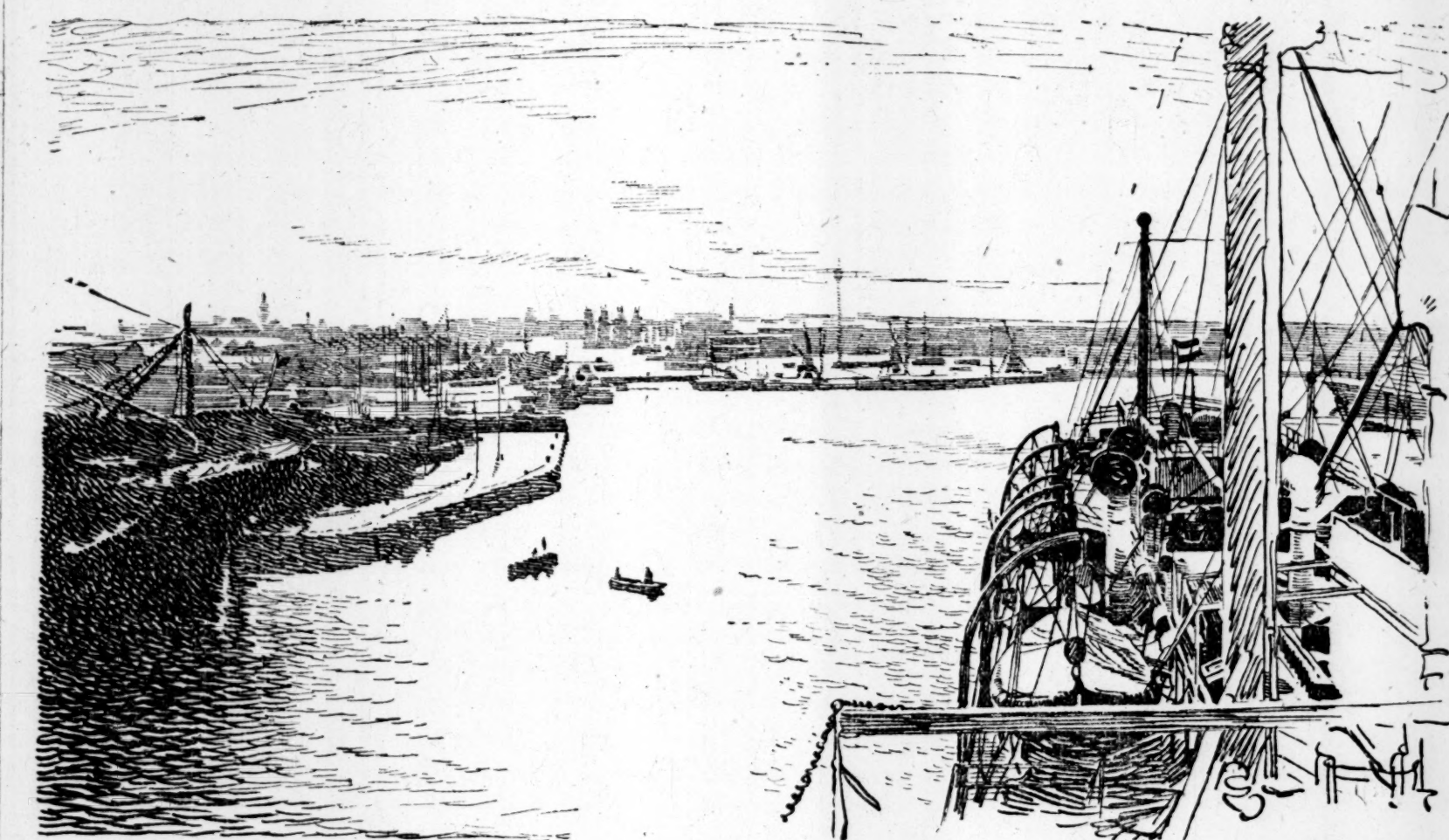
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The Scheldt at Antwerp

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I Stand by Antwerp's
Ancient Gates

When pilgrim thoughts retrace their
way
Where the lone wanderer, Memory,
waits,
Again as in a bygone day,
I stand by Antwerp's ancient gates.
The selfsame scene my vision greets,
The ivied towers, the blackened
walls;
And o'er the long and winding streets
The sunset's golden glory falls.
I pause where Rubens silent stands,
Amid the city's busy mart,
With soul-lit brow, and folded hands,
Of Antwerp's noblest fame a part.
I meet again each Flemish face,
Which well might be the painter's
theme;
Nor softer eyes nor purer grace
Could haunt the poet's raptured
dream.

The summer's brightest sunbeams
gleam
O'er hoary towers from smiling
skies,
And o'er the Scheldt's delicious stream
A golden path of ripples lies.

Then as those gleams of beauty fade
And soften into twilight time,
Slow stealing through the gathering
shade
I hear the bells of vesper chime.
—Elizabeth G. Barber.

Silas Lapham Builds

When the spring opened Colonel
Lapham showed that he had been in
earnest about building upon the New
Land. His idea of a house was a
brown-stone front, four stories high,
and a French roof. There was to be a
reception on the street and a din-
ing room back. The parlors were to
be on the second floor and finished
in black walnut or party-colored
paint. The chambers were to be on
the third floor above, front and rear,
with side rooms over the front door.
Black walnut was to be used every-
where except in the attic, which was
to be painted and grained to look like
it. The whole was to be very high-
studded, and there were to be hand-
some cornices and elaborate center-
pieces throughout, except again, in the
attic.

These ideas he had formed from the
inspection of many new buildings
which he had seen going up, and which
he had a passion for looking into. He
was confirmed by a master-builder
who had put up a great many houses
in the Back Bay as a speculation, and
who told him that if he wanted to
have a house in the style, that was
the way.

The beginnings of the process by
which Lapham escaped from the hands of
an architect are obscure; but it all
happened, and Lapham promptly de-
veloped his ideas of black walnut
finish, high studding, and cornices.
The architect was able to conceal the
shudder which they must have sent
through him.

"Oh, certainly, have the parlors
high-studded. But you've seen some of
those pretty old-fashioned country-
houses, haven't you, where the en-
trance-story is very low-studded?"

"Yes," Lapham assented.

"Well, don't you think something of
that kind would have a very nice

effect? Have the entrance-story low-
studded, and your parlors on the next
floor as high as you please. Put your
little reception-room here beside the
door, and get the whole width of your
house frontage for a square hall, and
an easy low-tread staircase running up
three sides of it. I'm sure Mrs. Lap-
ham would find it much pleasanter."
The architect caught toward him a
scrap of paper lying on the table at
which they were sitting and sketched
his idea. "Then have your dining
room behind the hall, looking on the
water."

He glanced at Mrs. Lapham, who
said, "Of course," and the architect
went on—
"That gets you rid of one of those
long, straight, ugly staircases,—until
that moment Lapham had thought of
a house,—and gives you an effect
of amplitude and space."

"That's so!" said Mrs. Lapham. Her
husband merely made a noise in his
throat.

"Then, were you thinking of having
your parlors together, connected by
folding doors?" asked the architect
deferentially.

"Yes, of course," said Lapham.
"They're always so, ain't they?"

"Well, nearly," said the architect.
"I was wondering how would it do to
make one large square room at the
front, taking the whole breadth of the
house, and with this hall-space be-
tween, have a music-room back for the
young ladies?"

Lapham looked helplessly at his
wife, whose quicker apprehension had
followed the architect's pencil with
instant sympathy. "First-rate!" she
cried.

The Colonel gave way. "I guess that
would do. It'll be kind of odd, won't
it?"

"Well, I don't know," said the archi-
tect. "Not so odd, I hope, as the other
thing will be a few years from now."
He went on to plan the rest of the
house, and he showed himself such a
master in regard to all the practical
details that Mrs. Lapham began to
feel a motherly affection for the young
man, and her husband could not deny
in his heart that the fellow seemed to
understand his business.

"I presume," he said, "you'll have
the drawing-room finished in black
walnut?"

"Well, yes," replied the architect.
"If you like. But some less expensive
wood can be made just as effective
with paint. Of course you can paint
black walnut, too."

"Paint it?" gasped the Colonel.
"Yes," said the architect quietly.
"White, or a little off white." Lapham
dropped the plan which he had
picked up from the table. His wife
made a little move toward him of
consolation or support.

"Of course," resumed the architect.
"I know there has been a great craze
for black walnut. But it's an ugly
wood; and for a drawing-room there
is really nothing like white paint.
We should want to introduce a little
gold here and there. Perhaps we
might run a painted frieze round under
the cornice—garlands of roses on a
gold ground; it would tell wonder-
fully in a white room."

The Colonel returned less coura-
geously to the charge. "I presume
you'll want Eastlake mantel-shelves
and tiles?" He meant this for a sar-
castic thrust at a prevailing fable of
the profession.

"Well, no," gently answered the
architect. "I was thinking perhaps a

white marble chimney-piece, treated in
the refined Empire style, would be
the thing for that room."

"White marble!" exclaimed the
Colonel. "I thought that had gone out
long ago."

"Really beautiful things can't go out.
They may disappear for a little while,
but they must come back. It's only the
ugly things that stay out after
they've had their day."

Lapham could only venture very
modestly, "Hard-wood floors?"

"In the music-room, of course," con-
sented the architect.

"And in the drawing-room?"

"Carpet. Some sort of moquette, if
you should say. But I should prefer to
consult Mrs. Lapham's taste in that
matter."

"And in the other rooms?"

"Oh, carpets, of course."

"And what about the stairs?"

"Carpet. And I should have the
rail and banisters white—banisters
turned or twisted."

When he went at last, the session
did not end till eleven o'clock.—Lap-
ham said, "Well, Pert, I guess that
fellow's fifty years behind, or ten
years ahead. I wonder what the On-
peer style is?"

"I don't know. I hated to ask. But
he seemed to understand what he was
talking about. I declare, he knows
what a woman wants in a house better
than she does herself."

"And a man is simply nowhere in
comparison," said Lapham.—W. D.
Howells, in "The Rise of Silas Lap-
ham."

Oliver Goldsmith to
Bennet Langton

September 7th, 1771.

My dear Sir:
Since I had the pleasure of seeing
you last, I have been almost wholly in
the country, at a farmer's house, try-
ing to write a comedy. It is now fin-
ished; but when or how it will be acted,
or whether it will be acted at
all, are questions I cannot resolve. I
am therefore so much employed upon
that, that I am under the necessity
of putting off my intended visit to
Lincolnshire for this season.
Reynolds is just returned from
Paris, and finds himself now in the
case of a truant that must make up
for his idle time by diligence. We
have therefore agreed to postpone our
journey till next summer, when we
hope to have the honor of waiting
upon Lady Rothes and you, and stay-
ing double the time of our late
intended visit. We often meet, and
never without remembering you. I
see Mr. Beauclerc very often, both in
town and country. He is now going
directly forward to become a second
Boyle: deep in chemistry and physics.
Johnson has been down on a visit to
a country parson, Doctor Taylor, and
is returned to his old haunts at Mrs.
Thrale's. Burke is a farmer, an at-
tendant a better place; but visiting
about too. Every soul is visiting
about and merry but myself. And that
is hard, too, as I have been trying
these three months to do something to
make people laugh. There have I
been strolling about the hedges, study-
ing jests with a most tragical coun-
tenance.
The "Natural History" is about half
finished, and I will shortly finish the
rest. . . . I am tired of this kind of
finishing, which is but bungling work;
and that not so much my fault as the
fault of my scurvy circumstances. They
begin to talk in the town of the

Opposition's gaining ground; the cry
of liberty is still as loud as ever.

I have published, or Davies has pub-
lished for me, an "Abridgment of the
History of England," for which I have
been a good deal abused in the news-
papers, for betraying the liberties of
the people. God knows I had no
thought for or against liberty in my
head; my whole aim being to make up
a book of decent size, that, as Squire
Richard says, would do no harm to
nobody. However, they set me down
as an ardent Tory, and consequently
an honest man. When you come to
look at my part of it, you'll say that
I'm a sore Whig. God bless you, and
with my most respectful compliments
to her Ladyship, I remain, dear Sir,
your most affectionate humble servant,
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The Clothes of Fiction

Take as an item novels. . . . They
have commonly a summer and a winter
apparel. The publishers understand
this. As certainly as the birds appear,
comes the crop of summer novels,
fluttering down upon the stalls, in
procession through the railway trains,
littering the drawing-room tables, in
light paper covers, ornamental, at-
tractive in colors and fanciful designs,
as welcome and grateful as the girls
in muslin.

The novelist knows the deep signifi-
cance of every article of toilet, and
nature teaches him to array his
characters for the summer novel in
the airy draperies suitable to the sea-
son. It is only good art that the cover
of the novel and the covers of the
characters shall be in harmony. He
knows, also, that the characters in the
winter novel must be adequately pro-
tected. We speak, of course, of the
of the season stories. Novels that are to run
through a year, or maybe many years,
and are to set forth the passions and
trials of changing age and varying
circumstance, require different treat-
ment and wider millinery knowledge.
They are naturally more expensive.
The wardrobe required in an all-round
novel would bankrupt most of us. . . .
But to confine ourselves to the sea-
son novel, it is strange that some one
has not invented the patent adjustable
story that with a slight change would
do for summer or winter, following
the broad hint of the publishers, who
hasten in May to throw whatever fic-
tion they have on hand into summer
clothes. The winter novel, by this
invention, could be easily fitted for
summer wear. All the novelist need
do would be to change the clothes of
his characters. And in the autumn, if
the novel proved popular, he could
change again, with the advantage of
being in the latest fashion. It would
only be necessary to alter a few sen-
tences in a few of the stereotype pages.
Of course this would make necessary
other slight alterations, for no kind-
hearted writer would be cruel to his
own creations, and expose them to the
vicissitudes of the seasons. He could
insert "rain" for "snow," and "green
leaves" for "skeleton branches," make
a few verbal changes of that sort, and
regulate the thermometer. It would
cost very little to adjust the novel in
this way to any season. It is worth
thinking of.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Moral Purpose

The greatest work has always gone
hand in hand with the most fervent
moral purpose.—Sidney Lanier.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919

EDITORIALS

What American Labor Wants

BECAUSE America is America, it is safe to say that Labor in this country is going to get what it wants. This may sound a bit drastic in some ears, but it does not mean that Labor can be the all-in-all of industry. It means rather that Capital can not be the whole of it, and Labor can not be the whole of it, but that Labor must come into a larger consideration in conjunction with Capital. Without much question, Labor is to have a fair share in the direction of industry, as well as a fair share of the returns. This is what Labor wants and is asking for; to a certain extent Capital, as represented by the employer, is already showing some disposition to agree.

This disposition is a hopeful sign, for there is a greater interest involved in the situation than the interest of Labor on the one side and the interest of Capital on the other side. The great body of average men and women, the consumer class, so called, has an interest that is as great as that of either of the others. And it is becoming clear that Mr. Average Citizen will be in a vastly better position to get relief from high prices and restricted supply, if Labor and Capital agree that Labor shall have a larger place in the direction of industry, than he now occupies.

There are two reasons why this is true. In the first place, with Labor fairly represented on the board of directors of an industry producing some one of what people call the necessities of life, Labor cannot agree to a plan or method for increasing the price without subjecting itself, in its capacity as a large proportion of the consumer class, to the burden of whatever price is made necessary. Labor will, of course, be in a better position than it has been in the past to secure such wages as will enable it, as a part of the consumer class, to meet the high prices; but it will have a well-defined interest in keeping prices low exactly in proportion as it finds difficulty in getting wages increased. And in addition there will be the general incentive to keep prices down to a level where the readiness of the consumer class to purchase will not be, to any noticeable extent, discouraged. Moreover, Labor, with a share in the direction of such an industry, will, of course, mean something more than merely the workers employed in the industry under discussion. It will mean also, in its consumer-class capacity, the rest of organized Labor in all the other industries. If the Labor of a particular industry, becoming too eager to force high wages, should be a willing participant in raising the price of the output to a point beyond what Mr. Average Citizen feels that he can reasonably pay, the mass of Labor outside the particular industry under discussion may be expected, in its consumer capacity, to make prompt use of its labor union relationship to induce the fraction of Labor that is directly active in the industry to bring about a fairer price, even at some group sacrifice.

The other reason why giving Labor a share in direction will be likely to benefit the average citizen is because Labor's presence will tend to prevent the manipulation of capital stock in such a fashion as to give, while at the same time concealing, a double measure of profits to shareholders. Skeptical persons may hold that all such things could go on as heretofore, even with Labor present, if only Labor should be accorded its proportion on the transaction. But even if that were true so far as the fraction of Labor directly associated with the particular industry were concerned, the affiliation of that fraction of Labor with the rest of the Labor movement would involve a responsibility to play fair that could not be disregarded with impunity. That is to say, if the fractional part of the Labor movement could be bribed by a share of the cut melon, it is inconceivable that the rest of the Labor movement could be so bribed. Melons, with all their mammoth proportions nowadays, are not large enough for that. For, the rest of the Labor movement would constitute a great proportion of the consumer class, and, stirred by its interest as consumer, it would reach out toward the offense with the power and influence of the labor unionist. Thus, that which the public has so obviously lacked in its relation to the high cost of living, namely, organization, would be at least partially provided for it through the agency of organized Labor. Even the unorganized classes of workers could hardly escape a beneficial effect if the trend toward organization in Labor circles should be maintained relatively as at present.

Now, it would be idle to intimate that Capital is prepared to accept all this at the present time. Perhaps it would be wide of the truth to say that Labor has carried its purposes out to any such conclusions. Yet that the trend is in some such direction as that just outlined it would be idle to deny. Labor in the United States has played its part manfully in the war; it has a record that, even on the score of self-abnegation in the face of the public interest, will compare favorably with that of Capital. Labor feels that it has proved its right to a share in the conduct of a world that is to be made safe for democracy. And just as it already has political rights in the United States that differentiate it in thought and method from the revolutionary elements that persist in agitating the industries of the United States on the basis of conditions that have existed in Europe, so American Labor seeks the industrial rights that shall differentiate it from the same foreign elements. Organized Labor in this country claims to stand for the democratic idea; it claims to be American in thought and purpose. Capital in this country makes similar claims. Both abjure the Bolshevik and the internationalists as un-American and undemocratic. And the presence in the country of a growing million of these European industrialists, openly antagonistic to America and its form of democracy, can hardly fail to urge into closer understanding and relationship those factors in

American industry that acknowledge a common purpose and ideal for working out their industrial salvation on the American plan.

Labor, therefore, will without doubt continue to demand shorter hours without reduction in pay. It will press more and more urgently its demand for a share in industrial direction. And if there is any virtue in the American idea of democracy, Capital will meet Labor fairly. For in the face of the European industrialist who is an anachronism in the United States, the logic of the situation is surely that the advancing conception of democracy and its mutual obligations will, step by step, overcome whatever is autocratic, whether in Capital or in Labor. And this means that neither Capital nor Labor can control and dominate, but that both must fairly share.

The Servants of India Society

ONE of the most valuable agencies at work in India, at the present time, is undoubtedly the organization founded by that strangely farsighted Indian statesman, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and known as the Servants of India Society. There is, therefore, an exceptional interest attaching to the account of its work given to a representative of this paper, recently, by one of the society's most prominent members, Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar. To those who are acquainted in any way with the aims of the society, and above all, perhaps, with the guiding purpose which actuated Mr. Gokhale in all his efforts for India, it must be clear that Mr. Devadhar has caught the spirit of the thing. Mr. Gokhale was a patriot, first and last, but he was not a chauvinist. Few men recognized more clearly the dignity that might be India's as a great and worthy member of the British Commonwealth, and few men devoted themselves more wholeheartedly or spent themselves more unselfishly in the effort to establish India in this line of development.

The Servants of India Society is carrying on the work. It "frankly accepts the British connection," and declares that "self-government, within the Empire, for their country, on colonial lines, and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal." To attain these ends the society, with a welcome insight into the actual needs of the country, is devoting itself to the work of education. Mere agitation and political propaganda along conventional lines finds no place in its program. It recognizes that the supreme need of India, today, is more and still more education, in the widest sense of that term. Therefore, through its five newspapers, the society seeks to reach the Indian with carefully-thought-out articles on the great questions of the day, whilst endeavoring to rouse the authorities, as Mr. Devadhar expressed it, to a sense of the necessity of providing a just opportunity for the people of India to work out their own political salvation.

Just now, undoubtedly, the great work of the society is that which it is doing in connection with the reform schemes which are pending in India. From the first the society has evidently recognized the overwhelming importance of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, and has determined, however much it might be inclined to disagree with certain of them, not to be led into the terribly shortsighted policy of wholesale condemnation. Members of the society, headed by the Hon. Mr. Srinivasi, an additional member of the Viceroy's council, have for some time been going about from province to province addressing meetings and explaining to the people the salient features of the scheme, emphasizing its advantages, whilst not shrinking from frankly drawing attention to and expounding its defects.

No constituted authority, in India or anywhere else, has anything to fear from such methods, but, on the contrary, everything to expect in the way of help and advancement. "We have great faith in Great Britain's statesmanship," declared Mr. Devadhar, "and in the sense of justice and love of liberty which are characteristic of the British people, believing that they will give us that support which will enable us to reach our goal." Such confidence, the outcome, as it is, of an intelligent study and appreciation of history, is not in the least danger of being disappointed.

Jamaica's Opportunity in Sugar

SOMETHING new is stirring the island of Jamaica. Perhaps it can hardly be called an industrial revival, but its purpose, now quite definite, is to put the island in a position of self-dependence, or nearly that, so far as concerns production and supply of food materials. The war is responsible. The war checked the ordinary currents of communication and supply for Jamaica, and gave a somewhat peremptory warning that the island must be better prepared to look out for itself if it were not to undergo discomfort and shortage proportionate to its reliance on the rest of the world for its necessities. And with great expanses of cultivable land, a climate suitable for raising almost anything, and labor that needs only to be properly dealt with to be usable, the island took steps to reorganize itself.

In particular it discovered a new interest in sugar. Most of the southern belt of Jamaica is good sugar plain, but the entire island output of sugar in recent times has averaged only a little above 20,000 tons yearly. In the years before the Napoleonic wars, a century ago, it was putting out 150,000 hogsheads. And just as the stimulation of European beet sugar by Napoleon, as a means of making the countries he controlled more nearly independent of British domains, worked the downfall of Jamaica's sugar industry, so now the cutting off of the beet sugar supply from Central Europe has opened a way for Jamaica's cane sugar in the world market. Other influences affect the situation in smaller measure, no doubt; but the main fact is that world conditions, under the stress of war, have raised the price of sugar sufficiently to make it possible for Jamaica to produce at a profit. So Jamaica is planning to produce. She expects to increase her recent output of 20,000 tons to something more like 150,000 or 200,000 tons a year. As an earnest of this purpose, the first large central sugar factory is

already under construction, and sugar making is expected to begin early next year. The site chosen is on the plain behind Spanish Town, where the island railroad from Kingston, the capital and chief port on the south coast, forks to send one line northwestward to Montego Bay and the other northeastward to Port Antonio. The district selected is one that produced cane in abundance in bygone centuries; it has ample irrigation, and it can get the greatest immediate advantage from railroad lines.

Government aid has been obtained in the financing of this new sugar development, but the results are not so completely a foregone conclusion that the progress will not be worth watching. While the management of the factory will be jointly in the hands of the large growers of cane and the government representatives, the policy will be to encourage the small growers in order to increase the aggregate sugar acreage; and it is obvious that the attitude toward labor will require more consideration than has been always customary in the past. For Jamaican laborers have been developing class consciousness during the war. They have felt the increasing pinch of high prices without corresponding increase in wages, with the result that widespread strikes have educated them to the possibilities of union, even if they have won only partial satisfaction, so far as wages are concerned. But the island laborers have long opposed the importation of East Indian laborers, and now the Legislative Council has passed an immigration law which will apparently keep out all who cannot write and speak English. Thus the sugar revival appears to take into view the interests of both the small planters and the labor element.

While the first new sugar factory is so situated as to take advantage of existing railroad connections, it is likely that other such mills will be developed along the rich plain south of the Blue Mountain, between Kingston and the southeastern extremity of the island. If so, new railroad lines will be needed; and a district that was subjected to serious losses from storms as a banana-growing country will be comparatively immune when growing sugar cane. Incidentally, heavier sugar crops will require more port facilities, and the development of these is counted upon to furnish occupation to many of the 8000 men who left the island to engage in war service and who are now about returning. Thus, as island activities increase, the different classes of the island population seem to be on the way to become more prosperous.

The Coming of the Turk to Brusa

JUST a few years short of seven centuries ago, a little band of some 400 warriors, encamped on the banks of the River Euphrates, took counsel together. They were a part of one of the many "hordes" which, every now and again through the centuries, had fled before the raiding Mongol, seeking shelter in the lands of the south and west. In this particular instance they had sought shelter in vain, for the Seljukian Sultan of Konia had refused them sanctuary, and they were returning, once again, to their native territory. The great bulk of the horde had already crossed the Euphrates, but the 400, their leader having been lost in attempting to cross the river, hesitated to follow, took counsel together, and finally determined to turn about and seek their fortunes amidst the highlands of the northwest. Great issues have often seemed to hinge on small events, and certainly that turning back of the 400 on the banks of the Euphrates was fraught with moment enough, for to this decision is generally traced the beginning of the Ottoman Empire. Ertoghrul, the new leader, appealed, once again, to the Sultan of Konia, and this time the Sultan, looking upon his little band that could be no menace to anyone, and might be a help, lent a more favorable ear, granted the petition of the refugees, and assigned them territory to live in. Shortly afterward, Ertoghrul and his followers actually did come to the Sultan's aid at a critical moment when he was engaged in a desperate struggle with his old enemies the Tartars, and the Sultan rewarded him with a fresh grant of territory.

So the new people grew and prospered. Ertoghrul was succeeded by his son Osman, and "Osman was the founder of the Turkish dynasty, whilst his son Orkhan was the maker of the Turkish Nation." Thus, at any rate, does so great an authority as Sir Edwin Pears estimate the matter. The way of it was simple enough. Time and circumstance all favored the Osmanli people, as they had begun to call themselves. In the latter days of the thirteenth century, the Seljukian Empire had fallen on evil days. The Mongol hordes on one side and Greeks on the other were pressing it sore, and most of its feudatory vassals, hoping to save themselves, helped rather than hindered the invaders. Osman and his people, however, remained faithful. He took the lead in the struggle against the Greeks, secured many conquests, and established himself more and more firmly in his own dominions. In spite of everything he could do, however, the Seljukian Empire gradually crumbled away, and came to an end in the early days of the fourteenth century. Osman then declared himself independent, gradually extended his dominions northward until at last he reached the Sea of Marmora, and when Orkhan succeeded his father, the Osmanlis were turning their thoughts toward the beautiful Greek city of Brusa, which, then as now, stretched easily along the lower slopes of the Mysian Olympus, above the wonderful valley of the Nilufer.

Those were, however, the days of leisurely undertakings. A state of war was regarded as really the normal condition, and the Osmanlis were rapidly developing that tremendously sustained aggression which ultimately carried them over into Europe, and, in process of time, almost to the gates of Vienna. For the moment Brusa was the great objective, Orkhan determined that it should be taken, and that it should become the capital of his kingdom. So, month after month and year after year, from 1317 onward, he laid siege to it, but it was not until the tenth year that the Greek garrison capitulated, and the Osmanli Turk came to Brusa, and Brusa became the first capital of the Turkish Empire. That was just one hundred years after Ertoghrul and his 400 turned back from the banks of the Euphrates. And today, some 600 years later, there seems to be some

prospect that Brusa may be the Turkish capital, once again; but the whether or no of it is still one of the secrets of the Peace Conference.

Notes and Comments

Fiume is today a fine city, favored by a beautiful situation. The suburbs are picturesque, and Abbazia, the charming little watering place "discovered" by the Hohenzollerns and frequented, in her time, by Carmen Sylva, Queen of Rumania, is only a stone's throw across the bay. But Fiume has a far more memorable distinction in having been the cradle of the torpedo. It was to Fiume that Whitehead, the Englishman, went in 1866. There he established the now famous naval works, of which he became the distinguished director. As an English mechanic, he had worked during the Second Empire, first at Marseilles, then at Trieste.

It was in his Fiume office, however, that he invented the automatic torpedo, the success of which, as a military engine of destruction, the war just finished fully proved. On the eve of the Austro-Prussian War, Whitehead offered his new invention to the Austrian Government, which refused it. He then turned to England, and there found encouragement and cooperation. The result is well known. Whitehead remained in Fiume, and for many years the leading navies sent their detachments of officers to the works to take up the specialized study of the Whitehead torpedo on the spot.

TRIBUTES to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the British Boy Scouts, during his visit to the United States and Canada, have been many, and all deserved. That paid by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, at a dinner in New York City, and Sir Robert's reply, as well, ought to be proclaimed beyond the circle of those who heard it. Mr. Beard acclaimed Sir Robert as "the contemporaneous ancestor" of the Boy Scouts; whereupon Sir Robert, when he later arose to speak, gracefully parried the compliment by expressing the conviction that a contemporaneous ancestor must be something in the nature of an anthropoid visionary.

AN ANONYMOUS writer has shared with those who happened to read his article about his happy discovery of a stray copy of "Marmaduke Multiple," published in 1841 to make easier the toil of beginners in learning the multiplication table. The author indicates his method when he begins "Twice 1 are 2—This book is something new," and so continues with a memorable jingle to fit each multiplication. One wonders if any child ever remembered all of them, but some probably served their useful purpose long after it had ceased to be necessary. Who that had once laboriously memorized it, could forget that "3 times 5 are 15—Lead the donkey on the green," or "11 times 11 are 121—Come, little boy, and have a bun"? "Marmaduke Multiple" was also illustrated, and it must have helped memory to have studied the woodcut picture of the tall lady that went with "5 times 6 are 30—She's as tall as any fir-tree," or the busy cobbler and inquiring boy who visualized "Twice 11 are 22—Mister, can you mend my shoe?"

THE stray copy of "Marmaduke Multiple" recalls other books for the young as authors wrote them fifty or a hundred years ago. Ann and Jane Taylor, in the early nineteenth century, wrote quite a number of these books in England, and for many years the United States imported them. Then originated "Meddlesome Mattie," whom Colonel Roosevelt remembered and used to characterize a political policy of which he did not approve; but Meddlesome Mattie in the original poem reformed her disturbing habit, and became quite a desirable little girl citizen. Ann and Jane Taylor, moreover, wrote a very durable verse, beginning "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," although the world of children no longer reads their poem entitled "Politeness."

Good little boys should never say,
"I will" and "Give me these."
O no! that never is the way.
But, "Mother, if you please."
And, "if you please" to sister Ann,
Good boys to say are ready;
And, "Yes, Sir" to a gentleman,
And, "No, Ma'am," to a lady.

SOMEBODY of an inquiring mentality and a good stock of patience has been examining the personnel of the United States Army and makes the interesting discovery that whereas there was only one George Washington in the army of 1776 there were seventy-four George Washingtons in the army of 1917-18. Two Ulysses S. Grants and five Ulysses Grants took the field against Prussianism; and with them marched seventy-nine Robert E. Lees, an impressive tribute, by the way, to the enduring quality of the affection and admiration that the great southern general inspired.

Two forest products were very much needed to "win the war," air-dried timber to make the frames of aeroplanes, and air-dried black walnut to make gun-stocks; and when the United States joined the Allies one of the first discoveries was that practically all the air-dried timber had been exported for allied use since August, 1914, and practically all the air-dried black walnut secured by Germany before that historic date. Both needs were imperative; the government appealed to its Forestry Department, and the Forestry Department appealed to its own ingenuity. It set to work to perform rapidly with dry-kilns what nature would have done slowly in the open air; and it enrolled the Boy Scouts to scout the woods for black walnut. In about two months the kiln-dried timber was ready for the aeroplane makers, and proved if anything better than the air-dried variety, while in about the same time the Boy Scouts had found, and the Forestry Department had dried, a sufficient supply of black walnut. Thus, in a national emergency, was justified the experimental work that the government had been encouraging at the Forests Production Laboratory, not for war but for the conservation and use of the forests in peace.